

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

16 SEPTEMBER 1983

Lebanon

Military Situation — After Palestinian units attempted to encircle Lebanese Army positions in Suq al-Gharb under cover of intensive shelling, Lebanese Air Force planes attacked and destroyed the hostile force and its artillery while the Army advanced southward from Suq al-Gharb toward Kayfun, Lebanese military sources announced early on 16 September in statements reported by Beirut and Voice of Lebanon radios.

Lebanese aircraft had earlier carried out reconnaissance sorties over the Ash-Shuf Mountains while exchanges of fire continued in the Suq al-Gharb area, according to 15 September reports by the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon and Beirut radio.

Further south, IDF patrols again entered villages north of the Al-Awwali River and an Israeli armored column headed for Ma'asir ash-Shuf carrying a committee to investigate reports of a massacre there, according to the Voice of Lebanon.

Political Developments — President Amin al-Jumayyil held a lengthy meeting with Saudi mediator Prince Bandar ibn Sultan and presidential envoy Robert McFarlane, Beirut radio announced late on 15 September. The radio said the talks focused on the results of Prince Bandar's discussions with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad in Damascus. Radio Monte Carlo reported earlier that optimism about a cease-fire agreement was dwindling even though diplomatic sources in Damascus revealed that all parties concerned had reached an agreement in principle on the Syrian-Saudi proposals.

Meanwhile, special envoy Richard Fairbanks told Lebanese and Israeli Druze representatives in Israel that a cease-fire agreement is "imminent" since only a few matters remain to be worked out, Jerusalem radio reported. Fairbanks also met with Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, who reaffirmed that Israel will not accept a PLO military presence in the Ash-Shuf Mountains or in areas near the Al-Awwali River, the radio noted.

Earlier, Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Arens warned Syria in remarks broadcast by the radio against entertaining "illusions" that Israel lacks the political will to fight if attacked. For its part, Syria warned the United States in a Damascus radio commentary that the U.S. method of "force and intervention" will only make Syria more determined to "confront and fight for its rights."

In a separate development, French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson indicated that France will reject any proposal to enlarge the multinational force's mandate to areas outside Beirut, AFP reported. Cheysson also said France will not allow the United States to take responsibility for the security of French forces in Beirut, "despite some pressure" from Washington.

PLO

'Arafat on Lebanon — The PLO will support Lebanon's struggle to strengthen its unity and Arabism under its "national forces" and their leadership, PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat stated in remarks reported by north Lebanon Voice of Palestine Radio.

Diplomatic Reshuffle — The PLO will shortly undertake a major reshuffle of its European envoys, KUNA reported.

Libya

Vice President Bush's claim that the United States is concerned about stability in North Africa is "mere deception and misleading," because the U.S. military presence in the region shows that the Americans are concerned "not so much with peace or stability as with starting war," Tripoli radio asserted.

Iran

Warning to France — France will receive a reply to its imminent delivery of Super Etendard aircraft to Iraq, and "we will not leave it alone," Prime Minister Mir-Hoseyn Musavi declared in remarks reported by Tehran radio. The Islamic Revolution is able to deliver "crushing blows" to France and other supporters of Iraqi President Saddam Husayn, he warned.

Foreign Broadcasting — Mohammad Hashemi-Rafsanjani, managing director of the Voice and Vision, announced that the organization intends to expand its external services in order to broadcast the Islamic Revolution's message throughout the world in 20 foreign languages, Tehran radio reported.

Afghanistan

The Foreign Ministry has declared two U.S. diplomats persona non gratae and asked them to leave the DRA within 48 hours, Kabul radio reported. The two U.S. officials — a second secretary and an attache — are being expelled on charges of espionage, inciting "counterrevolutionary elements," and activities inconsistent with their diplomatic status, the radio said.

Pakistan

The Indian Embassy in Islamabad denied Pakistani claims that India has sent money and arms to Sind Province, asserting that such allegations will create a "serious misunderstanding" between India and Pakistan, Delhi radio reported. The Karachi paper *Jasarat* had earlier accused Indian intelligence of fomenting unrest in Sind. In another development, Karachi radio said a man connected with a recent bomb explosion in Lahore is linked to the Al-Zulfiqar organization and was trained "in subversion" in Kabul.

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Baghdad VOP Notes Joint Forces Activities

JN151729 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT
15 Sep 83

[Text] The heroes of the Palestinian-National Lebanese joint forces continue to carry out their daring fedayeen attacks against the Zionist occupation forces' convoys, patrols, and positions.

A group of the revolutionaries operating behind enemy lines have attacked a Zionist military convoy near the town of Ma'rub, some 10 km outside the city of Tyre. One Zionist soldier was killed and seven others were seriously wounded in the attack in which machineguns and RPG's were used. A military vehicle and a jeep were also destroyed in the attack.

The Zionist enemy's radio admitted this attack. It said that immediately after the attack the invasion forces combed the site and neighboring area extensively.

In Kamid al-Lawz, a Zionist vehicle hit a landmine planted by the heroes of the joint forces. The explosion destroyed the vehicle killing or wounding all its Zionist soldier occupants. A Zionist military spokesman also admitted this operation.

Palestinian Spokesman on Israeli Shelling

GF152028 Aden Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1820 GMT
15 Sep 83

[Text] A Palestinian military spokesman has stated: Groups of Israeli commandos landed on the coast between the Al-Barid and Al-Badawi camps near (Al-Maniyah). They carried with them 180-mm mortars which they used to shell some Palestinian positions by 40 [word indistinct] shells, and then withdrew toward the sea.

The spokesman said that two Fatah camps were shelled, resulting in the martyring of two fighters and the wounding of six others. The spokesman pointed out that the shelling is regarded as a serious development and an indication of the U.S.-Zionist war against the Palestinian revolution, the Lebanese Nationalist and Islamic forces, and the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples.

The Palestinian spokesman concluded by saying: Such operations will not frighten us and we will respond to them in kind. We will not abandon our role in supporting the Lebanese Nationalist and Islamic forces regardless of U.S.-Zionist actions.

Al-Hasan Views Lebanon, Geneva Conference

PM151157 London Ash-Sharq al-Awsat in Arabic
10 Sep 83 p 1

[Talhah Jibril report: "Khalid al-Hasan tells *Ash-Sharq al-Awsat*: The Lebanese Events are Internal Affairs, but the PLO Is Willing To Help if the Aim Is To Oust Israel"]

[Excerpts] Rabat — Fatah Central Committee member and official in charge of information Khalid al-Hasan has stressed that the current events in Lebanon are internal Lebanese affairs and the PLO has nothing to do with them. In a statement to

Ash-Sharq al-Awsat he said that it is the policy of the PLO not to interfere in the domestic affairs of any Arab country, including Lebanon. Our task is to contribute as much as possible to Israel's withdrawal from Lebanon, he said. He added: If the aim is to get Israel out of Lebanon, then we are willing to provide every possible assistance, including Palestinian guns. However, Lebanon's internal affairs are matters for the Lebanese Nationalist Movement to deal with.

Referring to the U.S. attitude toward developments in Lebanon, Al-Hasan said that the aim of the United States is to serve U.S. interests and turn Lebanon into a center subservient to the United States. As regards Palestinian affairs, Al-Hasan said that the mediations are still continuing. He pointed out that the present situation does not call for an extraordinary meeting of Fatah's congress or the PNC.

Commenting on Begin's resignation, he said: Our problem in the Arab World is that we believe that a change of individuals is bound to be followed by a change of policies. He added that Israel's policy is always the same and does not change. On the tactical level, he said, Shamir is probably worse than Begin. The moment we begin considering who is better for us we will be making a mistake.

Commenting on the reported Reagan announcement that he still stands by his initiative, Khalid al-Hasan said that there is no U.S. concept of a settlement in the region. This, he said, is a part of the election campaign. He added that no peace plan can succeed unless it is based on full recognition of the Palestinian people's representatives and rights, including their right to self-determination.

On the international conference on Palestine held recently in Geneva, he said: The fact that the conference was held in Geneva and that the speeches were made from a West European rostrum is bound to lead to Western public understanding of the truth and justice of the Palestinian cause.

Al-Hasan condemned the attitude of France in particular. France, he said, had promised that it would be fully represented at the conference if its venue was moved from Paris to Geneva, but it did not keep its promise. Concluding, he said: The French attitude falls within the context of a newly exposed Western attitude. The Arabs should not believe Western diplomacy because it is based on lies and deception.

SAWT ASH-SHA'B Views Mediator Activities

JN161111 Amman SAWT ASH-SHA'B in Arabic 16 Sep 83 p 1

[Text] Amman — *Sawt ash-Sha'b* — The Palestinian mediation committee, stemming from the PLO Central Council headed by lawyer Ibrahim Bakr, returned to Amman yesterday after meeting with Fatah opposition movement leaders and receiving from Abu Salih [Nimr Salih] and Qadri [Samih Quwayq] the answer of the opposition to the memorandum of the mediation committee which was published in *Sawt ash-Sha'b*.

The mediation committee in Tunis received the answer of the Fatah Central Committee to the memorandum. Thus, the medi-

ation committee has received answers from the disputing wings of Fatah.

Sawt ash-Sha'b has learned that the Fatah Central Council expressed reservations on the memorandum concerning the formation of an emergency committee that would lead the Fatah movement until the convening of the movement's general congress. The Fatah Central Council considered that such a committee would cancel the role of the Fatah Central Council which was legally elected by the general congress.

The opposition approved the contents of the memorandum with emphasis on some procedural matters concerning the convocation of the congress and the formation of the emergency committee.

The mediation committee held a meeting last night at the PLO office [in Amman] to unify its viewpoints on the two answers and to formulate a second memorandum on what it has received. Mediation committee sources are still optimistic about achieving a practical and realistic solution which will be in harmony with Fatah interests on the basis of its unity and legitimate institutions.

'Arafat Notes Beirut Massacre Anniversary

NC152004 North Lebanon Voice of Palestine in Arabic
1915 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar, PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, has addressed our Palestinian people, our valiant fighters, and our Arab masses on the first anniversary of the Sabra and Shatila massacres. In his address, Brother Abu 'Ammar reiterated that the Palestinian revolution will support Lebanon in its painstaking struggle for the sake of strengthening the bases of its unity and Arabism under its National Forces and their honorable leadership, which are currently leading the struggle of the heroic Lebanese people against the Zionist occupation supported by the U.S.

In his address Brother Abu 'Ammar pointed out that the Palestinian revolution's support of the Lebanese people and their National Forces is abundant, adding: We are in the same trench — the trench of defending Lebanon and Palestine.

Proposed 'Arafat Visit to Jordan Reported

JN150721 Amman Sawt ash-Sha'b in Arabic 15 Sep 83 p 1

[Text] Amman — *Sawt ash-Sha'b* — *Sawt ash-Sha'b* has learned that Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman, will soon visit Jordan. The visit is expected to take place following His Majesty King Husayn's return from his current Far East tour. The visit comes as a result of contacts held by Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim during his recent visit to Tunis.

PLO Plans To Resuffle European Envoys

LD160259 Kuwait KUNA in English 1658 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Text] Rome, Sep 15 (KUNA) — Large-scale reshuffle of PLO representatives in Europe will take place shortly. A number of PLO representatives were informed by their leadership that they would be transferred to other posts, reliable Palestinian sources told KUNA Thursday. The source disclosed that the transfer orders had been signed by the PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and that the concerned persons had been notified.

According to the new orders, the deported mayor of occupied Halhul, Muhammad Milhim, will be appointed a PLO representative in Athens to replace current envoy Shafiq al-Armali [as received] who has been transferred to Paris.

The PLO representative in Madrid 'Abd al-'Izz was moved to Algiers to replace Abu Hassan, the source said. The PLO representative in Paris, Ibrahim as-Sus, was ordered to move to Nigeria while the PLO envoy in Prague was transferred to Warsaw.

Nimr Haddad, the PLO representative in Rome will go to Prague to succeed 'Abdullah Hijazi who was appointed representative to Senegal.

Islamic Committee Appeals for Iran-Iraq Peace

LD161027 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0700 GMT 16 Sep 83

[Text] Jidda, 16 Sep (SPA) — Ahmed Sekou Toure, president of Guinea and chairman of the Islamic Good Offices Committee, issued an appeal today in the name of the commission. The appeal reads:

On this day when Muslims throughout the world, especially pilgrims, are praying to God, thanking Him for His bounties and asking Him to bestow prosperity and happiness on the Muslim nation, it is really grievous that the war between two fraternal peoples is continuing despite the disasters it is causing. The Muslim nation regards this war as a bleeding wound in its body; the losses in lives and finance which this war is causing are losses not only to the two fraternal countries, but also to all the Muslim nation.

The Islamic Peace Committee once more addresses a war appeal to the two parties in the conflict on this day when Muslims are celebrating 'Id al-Adha, to let the spirit of solidarity, fraternity, and peace overcome the spirit of fighting. The Committee is convinced that the two parties will not hesitate to take into consideration the pressing desire of the Islamic nation that this war come to an end. The Committee appeals to all Muslims, especially those standing on the mount of 'Arafat, to pray to God to guide their Iranian and Iraqi brothers on to the right path, the path of fraternity and peace. The Committee reminds the two parties that it is quite prepared to continue its good offices mission to help the two countries establish peace between them.

Forthcoming Arab Summit Date Unchanged*LD121357 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1253 GMT 12 Sep 83*

[Text] Kuwait, 12 Sep (KUNA) — The under secretary at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr Rashid ar-Rashid, announced today that the date of the 13th Arab summit remains next November, in Riyadh, and it has not been changed. Mr Ar-Rashid stressed to the press that Kuwait has not received any notification or information about the postponement of the summit or the alteration of its date.

Continued Attacks Reported in Palestine*JN141848 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT
14 Sep 83*

[Text] A group of our Palestinian revolutionaries operating inside occupied Palestine have used handgrenades to attack the building of the so-called civil administration in the occupied Gaza Strip. The attack destroyed large portions of the building and wounded several Zionist soldiers who were guarding it.

A Zionist military source admitted the attack, but claimed that only one soldier was wounded. He added that the grenades were hurled from a private car that passed in front of the building. The source stated that the Zionist policemen launched a wide arrest campaign following the operation in an attempt to catch the perpetrators. Our revolutionaries managed to withdraw and return safely to base.

OPEC Committee Backs Current Output, Prices

*AU151859 Vienna Domestic Television Service in German
1730 GMT 15 Sep 83*

[Text] The OPEC Market Monitoring Committee convened in the organization's General Secretariat in Vienna today. The committee decided to keep the output of the OPEC at the current 17.5 million barrels per day and not to recommend any price increase. The present market situation does not allow any change in the output and price structure of crude oil.

GULF AFFAIRS

GCC Official Discusses Stances, Activities

GF151824 Muscat *UMAN* in Arabic 14 Sep 83 pp 5, 10

[Interview with Ibrahim Ahmud as-Subhi, GCC assistant secretary general for political affairs, by *Uman* correspondent Muhammad al-Hawari in Muscat — date not given]

[Excerpts] [Al-Hawari] The GCC has played a great role by ending aid to those countries which restored relations with Israel. Does this mean that the GCC states will adopt a unified policy toward all Arab and international issues, and if so, what will this policy be?

[As-Subhi] In fact, the decision adopted by the GCC Ministerial Council in its latest session did not refer to a specific region or certain side. We will end our aid to any country that restores relations with Israel. This is the general policy decision. This is the principle that is applicable to any country that restores relations with Israel. Of course, this is a nationalist attitude. We have always stressed that the GCC is an inseparable part of the Arab nation and that the Council is acting within this framework. There is also coordination between us and the Arab League. This decision was not adopted with a particular continent, region, or country in mind. It is a general policy decision that is applicable to any country that restores relations with Israel.

[Al-Hawari] The Iran-Iraq war, which is continuing, constitutes a threat to the security of the GCC states. What is your role in reaching a peaceful settlement to this war?

[As-Subhi] This question is raised repeatedly and has been asked by more than one party before. What has the GCC done in this regard? I say openly that since its establishment the GCC has been discussing this matter. The GCC has spared no effort in working with all parties, with the all organizations, and with the Islamic Conference Organization on this issue. There has been continuous and direct contact between us and the Islamic Conference Organization. We also made contacts through the United Nations and the Nonaligned Movement. We also made contacts with countries which we thought have influence such as Pakistan, India, Turkey, and the major countries. Their leaders sent messages and envoys who traveled to Moscow, Washington, London, Beijing, and Paris, which are the capitals of the permanent members of the UN Security Council.

[Al-Hawari] What about the minor border differences between some of the GCC states? Does this silence mean that they have already been resolved?

[As-Subhi] Regarding the question of differences, I don't think that they are critical differences. We have gone beyond the talking stage and we are now at the stage of implementation and execution. These matters can be settled through bilateral contacts, and they are about to be settled. However, these differences do not at all delay, hinder, or influence the continuing march of the GCC. The good efforts being exerted by their leaders are capable of eliminating these minor issues.

[Al-Hawari] Will the joint maneuvers which will be conducted by the GCC next month be taken as a beginning for other such maneuvers? What do you think about the future of the Gulf military cooperation?

[As-Subhi] I would rather call them joint exercises and not maneuvers. These are very ordinary training exercises like any training exercise carried out by army units. It is a training exercise for the infantry, the air force, and the navy units. The only difference here is that more than one army and more than one unit are participating in these joint exercises, which are aimed at testing the situation of the current stage of military cooperation among the GCC states and at determining the weak points in order to eliminate them and the points of strength in order to exploit them. These exercises are also aimed at learning whether there is truly coordination in this field.

BAHRAIN

Rise in Value of Oil Exports Announced

GF160804 Manama *WAKH* in Arabic 0655 GMT 16 Sep 83

[Text] Manama, 16 Sep (WAKH) — Bahrain announced today that by the end of June the value of its exported oil had risen to about 83.5 million Bahraini dinars as a result of the greater demand for oil in the international market. This followed a sharp drop in the value of Bahraini oil exports resulting from the reduction of prices last February.

In a statement published in today's issue of *Akhbar al-Khalij*, an official source at the Bahrain Monetary Agency said that the drop in the value of oil exports began one month before the decision to reduce prices. The value of these exports totalled 104.2 million Bahraini dinars in June 1982, but dropped to 69.3 million Bahraini dinars in February and to 47.6 million Bahraini dinars in March. The source said the value of oil exports rose to 66.9 million Bahraini dinars in April, but again dropped to 55.2 million Bahraini dinars in May. He said an extraordinary rise in exports was felt in June as a result of the rise in the demand for oil in the international market, where the value of Bahrain's oil exports amounted to 82.5 million Bahraini dinars. This brought about a surplus in the Bahraini oil trade balance which amounted to 41.7 million Bahraini dinars at the end of June, as a result of the drop in the value of Bahrain's imports of crude oil to 40.8 million Bahraini dinars. The surplus in Bahrain's oil trade balance was only 14.4 million dinars in May, when the value of exports amounted to 55.4 million dinars and the value of imports amounted to 41 million dinars.

PDRY

Mourning for Sabra-Shatila Anniversary Declared

GF160608 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 0330 GMT 16 Sep 83

[Text] The Presidium of the Supreme People's Council has issued a decree declaring a 3-day official mourning period, beginning Friday, 16 September, as an expression of our people's sadness

over the first anniversary of the Sabra and Shatila massacres committed by the Zionist occupation forces and the racist Phalangist forces against innocent children, women, the elderly, and youths, and as an embodiment of the Yemeni people's solidarity with the struggle being waged by Arab Palestinians and the Lebanese National Movement.

During the mourning period, all official and public celebrations will be cancelled.

SAUDI ARABIA

Saudi Official Confirms Terms of Plan on Lebanon

GF151143 Doha QNA in Arabic 0900 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Excerpt] Doha, 15 Sep (QNA) — Today's *Al-Arab* quotes a senior Saudi official as saying that the Saudi mediation to achieve security and stability comprises only two terms. In an exclusive statement to the paper the official stated that the two terms are an immediate cease-fire among all parties in Lebanon, accompanied by a freeze in the military situation, and then a national dialogue to include representatives approved by all the conflicting Lebanese parties who will engage in establishing a definite formula accepted by the Lebanese and aimed at the restoration of security and stability in Lebanon. Thus, the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon will be realized and the Lebanese legitimacy will be imposed on the entire united Lebanon.

The Saudi official affirmed to *Al-Arab* that this is the truth of the Saudi mediation. Whatever else has been said or will be said is totally unfounded.

King of Nepal Arrives in Az-Zahran on Visit

LD151709 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1547 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Text] Az-Zahran, 15 Sep (SPA) — King Birendra of Nepal and the accompanying delegation have arrived in Az-Zahran this afternoon on a 2-day visit. On his arrival, he was received by His Royal Highness Prince Abd al-Muhsin ibn Jalwi, governor of the eastern region, and a number of senior civilian and military officials.

The delegation accompanying the King of Nepal includes Foreign Minister Padma Bahadur Khatry.

Departs for Rome

LD160930 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0900 GMT 16 Sep 83

[Excerpt] Az-Zahran, 16 Sep (SPA) — King Birendra of Nepal left Az-Zahran this morning for Rome at the end of his 2-day visit to the Kingdom.

UAE

Keagan Statement on Nonrecognition Scored

GF151150 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0630 GMT 15 Sep 83

[from press review]

[Excerpt] Abu Dhabi, 15 Sep (WAM) — The UAE daily *Al-Itihad* described the statement made by the U.S. President during his press conference yesterday that nonrecognition of Israel is an obstacle to peace as an unjustified defense of Israel and its hostile policy. It said that such a statement is an unacceptable aggression against the policy, stances, and rights of the Arabs.

The daily wondered about the significance of such a statement issued by President Keagan one year after his initiative on settling the Middle East crisis. In reply to this question it said: "It seems true that initiative, which was born dead, was made at that time in order to ease the Arab anger after Beirut, and after the performance of its duty, the United States returned to its real stance of defending colonialism and the colonialists by stating that the Arab nonrecognition will not achieve peace for them."

The daily said that the statement of the U.S. President would have been acceptable under other conditions. However, it is unacceptable under these conditions when the enemy's leaders are talking about their adherence to the policy of Begin, who has declared his determination to resign — a policy of annexation, expansion, aggression, and declaring Arab Jerusalem a part of the Zionist entity, in addition to invading Lebanon and instigating civil war there.

YAR

Ath-Thawr Sends Message to Japanese Counterpart

GF160447 San'a Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Text] Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Ahmad al-Iryani delivered a message from 'Ali Lutfi ath-Thawr, foreign affairs minister and member of the standing committee, addressed to his Japanese counterpart, dealing with the means to develop and strengthen the amicable relations between the two countries in various fields. The message was delivered to the Japanese chargé d'affaires in San'a during the under secretary's meeting with him today. Relations between the two countries were discussed as well.

Palestinian 'Terrorists' Under Investigation

NC151500 Cairo MENA in English 1455 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Text] Cairo, Sept 15 (MENA) — The state security prosecution started investigations today with a number of terrorists who belong to one of the Palestinian organizations charged of planning to commit a number of terrorist acts against U.S. and Israeli institutions in Cairo, Raja' al-'Arabi, prosecutor general said.

Investigations conducted have revealed that the terrorists have spotted the Israeli and the American officials residences in Egypt particularly residence of the U.S. ambassador to Egypt.

Investigations have also shown that the terrorists have also spotted residences of a number of Palestinians who oppose the Palestinian leaderships' views.

Commentary Urges Caution by U.S. in Lebanon

NC151304 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Muhammad Sharaf commentary: "The Grave Dangers Inherent in the Attempt to Impose a Military Solution in Lebanon"]

[Text] It has become poignantly evident that a military solution in Lebanon entails grave dangers whose consequences nobody can predict. Although this fact was as clear as day since the beginning, Israel's withdrawal to the south of the Al-Awwali River, has however, put the disputing parties in Lebanon eyeball to eyeball and pushed the situation in Lebanon toward this solution. But the bloody battles which have so far left many people dead and many others wounded indicate that the possibility of imposing a military solution in Lebanon is increasing.

The Lebanese Army, which is supported by the rightist Phalangists and is assisted by foreign forces materially and morally, was the first victim of this possibility. The Druze and the Shi'ites, however, found it imperative to fight. This also applies to the other sects, factions and parties.

Those following the events since the eruption of the current battles in Lebanon can easily observe that the stage in Lebanon was being constantly set for intervention by the U.S.-French-Italian-British peace-keeping force. Despite the dangers inherent in this intervention, the incentive for adventure was and still is a vigorous incentive. It would be a grave mistake for anyone, at this extremely critical stage in Lebanon, to side with one party against another, because the interests of all parties in Lebanon are one. People with good intentions must work toward achieving a cease-fire as soon as possible and persuade the conflicting sides to talk and safeguard Lebanon's unity, independence, and stability.

In light of this fact, the U.S. inclination to increase its military intervention in Lebanon is being met with extreme anxiety. Responding to the U.S. warnings, the Syrian officials levelled warnings indicating that the imposition of a military solution in Lebanon would cause the situation to explode not only in Lebanon but also in the entire region. Furthermore the explosion might go beyond the boundaries of this region. We are certain that the United States, and the other participants in the multinational force are aware of the grave dangers inherent in the situation. We do not believe that these states would harm Lebanon's independence, territorial integrity, and stability. We affirm here the following fact: Only a national dialogue among the Lebanese factions can lead to an end of the Lebanese crisis.

Communique Details 14-15 Sep Military Operations
JN151620 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT
15 Sep 83

[Communique No 1,218 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 15 September 1983]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The courageous sons of our people and armed forces who are confronting the covetous enemies with courage, heroism, and honor are pursuing their valiant activities against the forces of the rancorous enemy. The results of the activities yesterday evening and today are as follows:

1. Our daring aircraft today carried out raids against enemy positions and troop concentrations in the area of operations deep inside enemy territory in the northern sector, scoring direct and effective hits. They inflicted on the enemy heavy losses in life and equipment. All our fighter aircraft returned safely to base.
2. Our forward units shelled enemy positions and troop concentrations opposite their positions in the northern sector of the battlefield, killing four, wounding many, and destroying four shelters for infantry personnel, whose occupants were killed.
3. Our combat patrols struck enemy positions and weapons emplacements opposite our forward units positions east of Basra with all types of weapons, destroying three heavy and medium machineguns whose crews were also killed.
4. One observation post and one infantry position were destroyed in the central sector of the battlefield.
5. The oppressor Khomeyniite clique today shelled Mandali, Ash-Shihabi, and Qurahtu and its suburbs, damaging several civilian installations.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 15 Sep 83

Ambassador to France Press Conference Reported
JN152019 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1700 GMT
15 Sep 83

[Text] Iraqi Ambassador to France Muhammad Sadiq al-Mashshat held a press conference in Paris today on the third

anniversary of the Iraqi-Iranian war, which he described as the forgotten war although it poses the biggest threat to world peace.

The Iraqi ambassador said that the big powers are not doing anything to end this war. However, he praised France's position in trying to end the Iraqi-Iranian war and contain its threats to the Gulf region.

On possible mediation by some Gulf states to reconcile Iraq and Syria, Muhammad al-Mashshat said that he had no knowledge of that. He said that he believes Damascus is not willing to change its position because it is deeply involved with Israel, Iran, and Libya in a conspiracy whose ramifications stretch from Lebanon to Iraq.

Regarding Lebanon, the Iraqi ambassador said that his country's position remains unchanged. He said: We have always opposed foreign intervention in Lebanon. In 1978, we asked Damascus not to interfere in Lebanon. We support the legitimate authority in Lebanon and the Lebanese National Army and oppose all types of militias.

Regarding relations with Egypt, the Iraqi ambassador noted that dialogue and official visits are continuing. He affirmed that this dialogue includes all fields, including the military field. He added that Baghdad does not oppose Egypt's return to the Arab League but adheres to the league's decision regarding the restoration of diplomatic relations.

Regarding the five French Super Etendard planes which are scheduled to be delivered to Iraq, the Iraqi ambassador denounced the U.S. pressures on Paris to prevent it from supplying Iraq with these planes. He affirmed that Iraq, which has sought every peaceful means, has the right to defend its land by possessing deterrent arms, particularly since Iran had launched 16 attacks against Iraq since the Iraqi authorities announced a unilateral cease-fire last year.

AD-DUSTUR Raps Lebanon's Reliance on U.S.

JN151312 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0515 GMT
15 Sep 83

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "Gambling with Destinies," *Ad-Dustur* says: The current situation in Lebanon initially requires halting the dangerous escalation and preventing the consequences of the U.S. involvement which has become more than an existing possibility. If the tragic situation in Lebanon has become so complicated that it cannot be solved, the direct U.S. involvement in the war will push the situation toward a problem which can only be solved at the expense of Lebanon's unity and unified political entity.

The U.S. involvement in Lebanon will expose this Arab country to an explosion, with all the threats that accompany it, attracting several parties to interfere directly or indirectly.

Regardless of the results which the Lebanese Government aims to achieve through its welcome of the U.S. stance, the current situation shows that it will be difficult for this government to achieve the salvation of the Lebanese people from the tragedies of the war which has become so great and which transcends the region.

Ad-Dustur continues: As we find the Lebanese Government going beyond what is realistic when wagering on the United States, we assert that such a course will strengthen the trend of separation from Arabism adopted by some Lebanese political forces which have become allies of Israel, welcoming its military intervention and invasion of Lebanon last summer.

In light of the positions declared by all parties in the Lebanese crisis, the military escalation will undoubtedly precede all other possibilities if these parties, foremost the Lebanese Government, do not realize that the consequences cannot be controlled by one party. Lebanon's final interest calls on all the Lebanese people to resort to logic and rationality and to stop gambling with the destiny of the homeland, especially when one of the players has the size, the influence, and the complicated interests of the United States.

British Involvement in Lebanon Criticized

JN160824 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0515 GMT
16 Sep 83

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "Britain Plays With Fire," *Ar-Ra'y* says: British diplomatic sources and newspapers have criticized the statements made by British Minister of State Richard Luce, in which he declared that Britain supports the United States in using its Air Force in Lebanon, and that the planes which Britain has dispatched to Cyprus serve this purpose. This criticism is not enough because it does not deny these statements and it will not end the British collusion with the United States — a collusion which was expressed by Luce and appeared clearly in the reconnaissance operations carried out by the British planes over the fighting areas in Lebanon.

Britain is mistaken if it thinks that its collusion with the United States in Lebanon will not harm its image and position in the region. Whether the British involvement aims to achieve a presence in the region in one way or another, or is out of gratitude to the United States, repaying the U.S. bills incurred during the Falkland war, the British method of achieving this or that objective is completely contrary to the Lebanese people's interest and the efforts being exerted to achieve a just and comprehensive solution to the Lebanese tragedy.

Ar-Ra'y concludes: Anyhow, British officials should relinquish this policy and realize that practices rather than criticisms disclose the intentions and form the basis of consequences.

Briefs

Credentials of New Ambassador—New Delhi, PETRA —The day before yesterday Muhammad 'Ali Khurma presented his credentials to the Indian President as Jordan's ambassador to India. [Excerpt][Amman *Ar-Ra'y* in Arabic 16 Sep 83 p 24 JN]

VOL. Reports on Efforts To Reach Cease-Fire

NC161136 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1115 GMT
16 Sep 83

[Text] Rafiq al-Hariri conveyed to Syria today the outcome of the efforts being made by McFarlane and Prince Bandar ibn Sultan to reach a cease-fire agreement. A declaration on a cease-fire in all Lebanese territory has been reached. [Wa qad tamma at-tawassul ila i'lan waqf itlaq an-nar.] The cease-fire will be supervised by neutral observers and a committee comprising representatives of the Lebanese Army and the various parties concerned will be formed. An invitation will then be sent out to begin an urgent national dialogue.

The Voice of Lebanon has learned that the in the event this agreement does not meet Syria's approval, Saudi Arabia will issue a statement defining the side responsible for the failure of the efforts made among the parties concerned.

Saudi Envoy Arrives, Confers With Al-Jumayyil

NC151808 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT
15 Sep 83

[Text] Saudi Envoy Prince Bandar ibn Sultan arrived in Beirut a short time ago. He is now meeting with President Amin al-Jumayyil at the Presidential Palace.

More on Al-Jumayyil Meeting

NC151923 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT
15 Sep 83

[Text] Saudi Prince Bandar ibn Sultan is now at the Presidential Palace to convey to the Lebanese officials the results of the contacts he held with Syrian leaders in Damascus on the provisions of the Saudi plan to stop what is happening in Lebanon.

A palace meeting was chaired by President Amin al-Jumayyil. It was attended on the Lebanese side by Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan, Foreign Minister Dr Elie Salim and Dr Wadi' Haddad. It was attended on the Saudi side by Prince Bandar, Rafiq al-Hariri and Faruq Jabr. The discussions dealt with the results the Saudi envoy achieved in his discussions with [Syrian] President al-Asad, the points of agreement, and the points which require more discussion and consultations.

The atmosphere of the meeting inspires much confidence, particularly regarding the cease-fire as a first stage.

Mediation Continues

JN151320 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1200 GMT
15 Sep 83

[Dispatch by George Bashir, Radio Monte Carlo correspondent in Beirut — live or recorded]

[Text] Since this morning, important talks have been held between the Lebanese and U.S. sides on the results of the talks held in Damascus yesterday between U.S. envoy Robert

McFarlane, Saudi Prince Bandar ibn Sultan, and senior Syrian officials on an immediate cease-fire in all Lebanese areas and a call for national dialogue.

It was learned today from official Lebanese sources that there was complete understanding and coordination between the Saudi and Lebanese Government, and that Lebanon is completely satisfied with the Saudi officials' understanding of the Lebanese position and with Saudi Arabia's support for President Amin al-Jumayyil's government and the role of the Lebanese legitimate authorities and Army. There is also satisfaction with Saudi Arabia's stress on the need for halting external interference in Lebanon's internal affairs, its condemnation of dissensions and sectarian wars, and its demands for foreign armies withdrawals from Lebanese territory.

Lebanese officials also expressed satisfaction with the U.S. stand and with Washington's political and military support for Lebanon and its legitimate authorities, considering this part of the commitments of the Reagan administration to President al-Jumayyil.

The above international endeavors and contacts are expected to yield some sort of solution within the next few hours, particularly following Rafiq al-Hariri's arrival in Beirut 1 hour ago and his subsequent departure for Cyprus in the company of Dr Wadi' Haddad, Al-Jumayyil's adviser on national security affairs, to meet with Saudi Prince Bandar ibn Sultan.

The Lebanese Army positions in 'Alayh and Suq al-Gharb this morning repulsed a Palestinian attack, supported by Syrian artillery. The Army's command has officially announced that the bodies of at least 80 fighters belonging to a number of Palestinian organizations are still littering the battlefield.

The Lebanese Air Force today flew over the capital and the mountain for the first time in a month.

France's Cheysson Rejects Any UN Mandate Change

NC151248 Paris AFP in English 1242 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Text] Paris, Sept 15 (AFP) — France will reject any proposed changes in the mandate of the multinational peacekeeping force in Lebanon, which is confined to Beirut, French External Affairs Minister Claude Cheysson said here today.

The only exception would be on humanitarian grounds to facilitate intervention by the Red Cross, as has already happened, he told a meeting of the National Assembly's foreign affairs committee. The multinational peacekeeping force in Lebanon is made up of contingents from the armed forces of France, the United States, Britain and Italy. Mr Cheysson also said France would not allow the United States to take responsibility for the security of French forces in Beirut, "despite some pressure" from Washington. Committee member from the French Communist Party, which is a component of the French Government coalition, added that his party "does not want France to be dragged into the conflict" in Lebanon.

Defense Minister Khuri Comments on Army's Role
NC141833 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT
 14 Sep 83

[Text] National Defense Minister 'Isam Khuri expressed his astonishment over the talk on proposals and working papers, which have been submitted and which basically aim at obstructing or paralyzing the role of the Lebanese Army. He said: By what logic do some consider it appropriate that the Syrian and Israeli armies, the Palestinian forces, and others should have a role on a land which is not theirs, whereas the Lebanese Army should have no role on its own land? By what logic do some accept that the Israeli army, the Syrian Army, the Palestinian forces, and other forces should continue their attacks in the land they occupy and yet demand that the Lebanese Army withdraw from its own land which this army entered not to occupy but to preserve it and its people? By what logic do we dismiss the partiality of the Israeli and Syrian armies, and the Palestinian and other forces, and accuse the Lebanese Army of partiality?

Concerning the talk about the dialogue table and what is being reiterated on excluding some persons from this dialogue and imposing others, Minister Khuri said: The dialogue that President Amin al-Jumayyil called for is a dialogue among the Lebanese. It is they who will decide on their representatives to this dialogue.

Regarding the Lebanese Army's role on the combat axes, the minister said: The Lebanese Army does not stand on certain axes against other axes, but stands there to defend the land, people, and values. The Army is writing glorious epics because it stands on firm ground and because of its firm national faith. By its actions, this Army has proved that it is above disputes, quarrels, and trivialities.

Afram Says Syria Seeks To Dominate Lebanon
NC151338 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
 1245 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Text] At a news conference to foreign correspondents, Lebanese Forces Commander Fadi Afram has stressed that the war against Lebanon is a Syrian-Palestinian-Soviet war which Syria is waging to return Lebanon to Syrian domination and to a state of instability. For this purpose Syria is deploying its local agents led by Walid Junblatt.

Afram called for an international factfinding committee to investigate what happened in the mountain so that it will be clear to everybody what happened to the Christians. Afram added that massacres against the Christians were carried out at the direct orders of Junblatt by his armed men, Palestinians, and Syrians.

Afram said that the Soviet-Syrian plan called for linking 'Alayh with Beirut and for overthrowing the Lebanese regime. However, many factors prevented the achievement of the Syrian goal. The most important of these factors are: 1) The Lebanese Forces' resistance in the mountain. 2) U.S. support of Lebanon. 3) The Army's cohesion and its nondivision.

Answering a question, Lebanese Forces Commander Fadi Afram said that the Syrians, Communists, and Palestinians have paved the way for their offensive by creating an impression that there is an internal gap in Lebanon.

He added that the Druze community played an important role in Lebanon's history and it is expected to complete this role, but the problem now is that the present leadership of the community is in the hands of Junblatt whose activity is being directed from outside. He is utilizing the Druze demands in the interest of the Syrian-Soviet plan.

Afram added: Everybody in Lebanon has demands and this is natural. We must sit together and discuss matters and demands, but not strike the Lebanese Army, the airport, and the multinational force.

Delegation to UN General Assembly Formed
NC141817 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT
 14 Sep 83

[Text] The Lebanese delegation has been formed to the United Nations General Assembly which will begin its new session on 20 September. The delegation will be headed by Foreign Minister Dr Elie Salim. Foreign Ministry Secretary General Ambassador Fu'ad al-Turk will fill in for him.

The delegation also includes Ambassadors Rashid Fakhuri, Khalil Makkawi, Ghazi Shidyaq, and Ibrahim Kharmah. Minister Salim will address the United Nations on 30 September. He will also hold contacts with the foreign ministers of the states concerned with the Lebanese crisis.

VOH: Fatah Dissident Convoy Arrives in Bhamdun
JN150716 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic
 0600 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Text] Clashes and battles have been relatively confined to the mountain area. More Syrian and Palestinian convoys have moved into the mountain, and the Lebanese Army has destroyed a convoy in 'Aytat. Reports say that a military convoy belonging to Fatah dissident Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha] has arrived in Bhamdun.

Israeli Force Heads for Ma'asir Ash-Shuf
NC151243 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1228 GMT
 15 Sep 83

[Text] Some 12 Israeli tanks and several other vehicles, escorted by helicopters, have left for Ma'asir ash-Shuf. The force is accompanied by a committee which will investigate the massacre committed there by the Socialists and their allies.

The Israeli force and the investigating committee will later go to Dayr al-Qamar.

Israeli Forces Enter Three Ash-Shuf Townships

*NC151929 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1915 GMT
15 Sep 83*

[Text] The Israeli forces this evening entered the townships of Shhim, 'Anut, and Hasrut in Ash-Shuf. However, the reasons remain unclear.

Army Under Artillery Shelling on Various Axes

*NC151610 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1545 GMT 15 Sep 83*

[Text] The Socialists and their associates in Baysur are still directing heavy artillery fire toward the Lebanese Army positions in 'Ayn Ksur and Qabr Shmun. The axes of Suq al-Gharb, 'Ayn ar-Rummanah, Dahr al-Wahsh, and Kayfun are still coming under intermittent shelling.

In an earlier development, the Lebanese Army opened the Khal-dah road to traffic, which remains cautious.

We have just been informed that the artillery shelling on the Suq al-Gharb-'Aytat axis has intensified. The Lebanese Army positions in Khaldah and Radio Orient are now being subjected to a concerted shelling by the Syrians and the Socialists. The Army is answering this shelling in the appropriate manner.

Returns Suq al-Gharb Fire

*NC152055 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT
15 Sep 83*

[Text] The Lebanese Army continues to mop up the centers in Baysur and Kayfun in the Suq al-Gharb area from which gunmen infiltrated tonight and attacked the Army's forces there. The Army violently returned the shelling on its centers. The Army lost two martyrs, and three other soldiers were wounded. The exchange of gunfire is continuing and the sound of intermittent explosions is heard in the suburbs of Beirut.

Repulses Palestinian Infiltration Attempts

*NC152118 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2043 GMT
15 Sep 83*

[Text] A security source reported a short while ago that the Army's positions in Suq al-Gharb are still being subjected to violent shelling. The source added that the Army is violently repulsing attempts at infiltration by Palestinian groups from the direction of 'Aytat and 'Aynab toward Suq al-Gharb and that it is working to check the assailants.

Air Force Attacks

*NC160512 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0505 GMT
16 Sep 83*

[Text] A military source has reported that the Army positions in Suq al-Gharb were subjected at dawn today to a violent attack led by Abu Khalid, assistant to Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa

Muragha]. The foreigners tried to encircle the Lebanese Army force in Suq al-Gharb with the aim of reaching Greater Beirut.

This morning the Lebanese Air Force attacked the hostile force, completely annihilating it. It is now chasing the remnants of the gunmen in the area.

More on Air Attack

*NC160530 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0518 GMT
16 Sep 83*

[Text] At 0650, Lebanese warplanes twice strafed [qasafa] the positions of the alien gunmen in Duhur 'Alayh, who, under the command of Abu Khalid, assistant to Abu Musa and commander of the so-called the forces for the return to Beirut, attempted to encircle the Army in Suq al-Gharb in a bid to reach Beirut. The Lebanese aircraft have completely destroyed the hostile force, and are now chasing the remnants of the gunmen in the area.

Spokesman on Air Attack

*NC160551 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT
16 Sep 83*

[Text] A military spokesman has made the following statement: At dawn on 16 September 1983, and after the ceaseless and concerted shelling of the Lebanese Army positions in Suq al-Gharb and the attempts of Palestinian dissident groups belonging to Abu Musa to encircle these positions, Army forces carried out a defensive military operation in which all types of arms, including the Lebanese Air Force, participated. The operation so far resulted in:

1. Destroying the artillery emplacements facing the Army positions.
2. Preventing the completion of the encirclement of the Army forces in Suq al-Gharb.

Air Force Supports Counteroffensive

*NC160710 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT
16 Sep 83*

[Text] A military source said a short while ago that the Lebanese Army is now carrying out a counteroffensive in the hills around Suq al-Gharb to purge them of the remnants of the attacking Palestinian forces. He said that the Lebanese Air Force is still carrying out sorties over the area.

Army Controls Kayfun Hills

*NC160752 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0743 GMT
16 Sep 83*

[Text] A military source has said that the Lebanese Army forces are in control of the Kayfun hills which have been used for provoking the Army.

The source earlier said that at 0900 this morning the Army foiled

an attempt to besiege its positions in Suq al-Gharb and drove away the armed groups toward the Kayfun Hills.

Syrian Planes Overfly Syrian Territory 16 Sep

NC160729 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0720 GMT 16 Sep 83

[Text] The Voice of Lebanon correspondent reports that Syrian Air Force planes have been flying over Syrian territory since 0645. The correspondent adds that the Syrian planes carried out air sorties at the same time that the Lebanese Air Force planes were shelling the Palestinian positions. The Syrian planes then disappeared from Syrian airspace at 0900, that is 20 minutes ago.

Beirut Airport Under Artillery Fire 16 Sep

NC160908 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0904 GMT 16 Sep 83

[Text] We have just been informed that since 1045 Beirut Airport has been exposed to artillery shelling. We will provide you with more details as they become available.

RFL Reports U.S., British Embassies Area Shelled

NC160916 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in English 0912 GMT 16 Sep 83

[Text] There has been renewed Syrian, Socialist and Palestinian aggression against diplomatic missions of countries contributing to the multinational force. A short while ago the regions of the American Embassy and the British Embassy in Ra's Beirut came under shelling from Syrian and Socialist positions in the upper Al-Matn and the results of this shelling are not yet available.

Marine Positions Shelled

NC161102 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1045 GMT 16 Sep 83

[Text] A spokesman for the U.S. Marines unit has stated that the Marine positions in the airport area were shelled today and that three shells also fell on the U.S. Embassy building. The spokesman added that the Marines sustained no casualties and that intermittent shelling of their positions on the airport perimeter is continuing.

Air Force Plane Crashes

NC161152 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1147 GMT 16 Sep 83

[Text] A military spokesman stated a short while ago the following: A Lebanese Air Force Hawker Hunter plane crashed into the sea after it was hit this morning during a raid on the gun emplacements in the mountain area which shelled the Lebanese Army positions. The pilot bailed out safely.

American University Shelled

NC161141 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in English 1105 GMT 16 Sep 83

[Text] A few minutes ago, the campus and surroundings of the American University in Beirut were subjected to Syrian-Socialist shelling from the upper Al-Matn.

While the Lebanese Army is repelling Syrian and Palestinian attacks along the axis of 'Aytat-Kayfun, the Syrians and Palestinians are shelling Lebanese Army positions in the southern suburb of the capital and the Faculty of Sciences. Armed elements are reported to be shelling from Ash-Shuwayfat on the region of Kafr Shima.

On the axis of 'Ayn ar-Rummanah-Dahr al-Wahsh-'Alayh, there is continued fighting between the Syrians and Palestinians one side and the Lebanese Army on the other side. In the Iqlim al-Kharrub area in the central mountain, the Lebanese Forces have repelled a Syrian-Palestinian-Communist attempt to infiltrate across its line.

15 Typhoid Fever Cases Reported in Shhim

NC151030 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Text] The civil defense directorate's operations room reports that five bodies of unidentified people were found today on the outskirts of Ash-Shamis township in the Ash-Shuf district. Contacts were made with those concerned to ensure exchanges.

The operations room adds that according to information received from the Shhim laboratories, Dr Muhammad Sayf ad-Din stated that there are 15 cases of typhoid in Shhim because of a shortage of water and lack of public hygiene.

INA: UK Officer in Lebanon Leaves for Cyprus

JN151552 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1545 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Text] London, 15 Sep (INA) — David Robert, commander of the British contingent within the multinational force in Lebanon, was taken to Cyprus for treatment on board a special plan.

An official spokesman for the British Defense Ministry told INA today that the British commander had not been wounded in the battles that are raging in Lebanon. The spokesman, however, did not elaborate on the subject.

6 Persons Starve to Death in Dayr al-Qamar

NC151540 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1615 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Text] Amid a tragedy that has assumed growing dimensions, Dayr al-Qamar has begun to feel the grip of starvation. Six people have starved to death in the past 24 hours.

PSP Source Denies Palestinians, Syrians Killed*JN151445 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1410 GMT 15 Sep 83*

[Text] Damascus, 15 Sep (SANA) — A responsible Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) source has denied that the photographs published by Lebanese media of PSP martyrs are those of Palestinian and Syrian fighters as the Lebanese regime has claimed.

The source added that one of the photographs published by Lebanese media is of martyr [Khalid Ibo], a Lebanese citizen, born in the Al-Haddadin area in Tripoli.

The PSP source produced a photograph of martyr (Ibo) and his father to prove the false claims of the regime in Beirut.

Shi'ite Community Condemns Partition 'Plot'*NC151521 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 15 Sep 83*

[Text] Following a meeting of the Shi'ite community ministers and deputies under the chairmanship of speaker of the Chamber of Deputies today, a statement was issued saying that the developments, movements, and military and political stands on the Lebanese, Arab, and international arenas irrevocably indicate that the plot to partition Lebanon has entered the last stage of implementation. The conferees said that they reject and resist this partition plot in the name of the Shi'ite community on the basis that this community would be the first victim of the plot.

Rashid Karami Interviewed by AL-MAJALLAH*PM151318 London Al-Majallah in Arabic 10-16 Sep 83 pp 19-22*

[Interview with Rashid Karami, Lebanese National Salvation Front member and former prime minister of Lebanon, by Salih Qallab in Tripoli — date not given]

[Excerpts] Question: Will the National Salvation Front (NSF) restrict its activity to merely opposing the regime or will it be like all the fronts formed to resist occupation, as in the case of France during the Nazi occupation and other European countries?

Answer: We said from the very beginning that our methods would be democratic and that the moves, practices, and reactions of the regime would determine what steps we take to counter these moves. The attitude of the opposition is determined in the light of the attitude of the government.

Question: Including the use of arms?

Answer: I cannot say no as I see the mountain burning and Beirut the scene of fierce clashes. When the Lebanese [Phalangist] forces resort to violence, self-defense becomes legitimate under any law.

Question: One of your declared demands is the resignation of Al-Wazzan's Cabinet. Does this mean that you hold Al-Wazzan responsible for the signing of the Lebanese-Israeli agreement?

Answer: The entire regime is undoubtedly responsible for that agreement, especially Shafiq al-Wazzan. We therefore call on the government, and particularly our representative in it, Shafiq al-Wazzan, to rectify the course which has led to that ill-omened result, otherwise he will be held fully responsible and brought to account accordingly.

Question: U.S. Envoy Robert McFarlane is still in the region. How successful has he been in his mission?

Answer: We consider U.S. policy in Lebanon to be a failure mainly because it favors Israel and because its only aim is to bring the region under U.S. control and exploit it militarily, economically, and politically. McFarlane's activity is a reflection of U.S. policy. The United States first came up with the Reagan plan for a regional settlement. Then its aim was restricted to "saving" Lebanon and then further restricted to ensuring a partial Israeli withdrawal, and now its aim has been reduced to merely ensuring the entry of the Lebanese Army into the mountain areas. We hope that its role will progressively diminish until it finally leaves the area.

Question: There has been much talk about the relations between the NSF and Damascus. What is the truth about these relations?

Answer: These relations stem from our common stands. Our objectives are the withdrawal of the Israeli enemy from our country and the salvation of our sovereignty, national unity, and Arabism. When any state or force supports us in this then we turn to that state or force, especially if it happens to be our neighbor and sister, Syria. We shall welcome and cooperate with any state which supports our liberation course, even if it is China. Do they want us to go along with Israel? Do they consider supporting the enemy to be an act of patriotism and cooperation with the brothers to be an act of treason? If that is the case we say: Long live our treason and down with their patriotism.

Question: What are the NSF views, and what are your own views, on the question of withdrawals?

Answer: We insist on complete and unconditional Israeli withdrawal in accordance with UN Security Council Resolutions 508 and 509. The government must adopt this stand and act in light of it. We reject partial withdrawals because they can only lead to partition and the loss of the south. We believe that the withdrawal of the Israeli forces and abrogation of the Lebanese-Israeli agreement would pave the way for the withdrawal of the other non-Lebanese forces from Lebanon.

Question: What is your attitude toward the Lebanese Army since its reconstruction?

Answer: We support a nationalist and balanced Lebanese Army committed to a defensive policy with the main objectives of fighting the enemy, liberating the homeland, and safeguarding its sovereignty. We are against the government's policy of using the Army in fields and for purposes which are, in our opinion, quite remote from Lebanon's interests, sovereignty, and national unity. We reject factionalism and we reject one-party rule, and accordingly we reject the Army which carries out such a policy.

We are for a nationalist army which serves and defends the people.

Question: Walid Junblatt, your partner in the NSF, is against the entry of the Army into Ash-Shuf. Would you agree to the Army's entry into Tripoli, Zgharta, or Ihdin?

Answer: Under the present conditions, circumstances, and conflicts in various areas, we of course reject the deployment of the Army. There must be agreement as to what role the Army should play, as in the case of East Beirut.

Question: Assuming that Israel continued to occupy the south and bearing in mind your support for armed action, what is your attitude toward certain armed forces in Lebanon with an interest in fighting the Israelis, such as Syria and the Palestinian resistance?

Answer: Anyone who fights the enemy and works for the liberation of Lebanon is a part of us and we are a part of him. Work on the ground in the interest of the common objectives and for the liberation of Lebanon is sufficient as far as we are concerned.

Question: Is there any programmed coordination with the resistance and with Syria?

Answer: When activities run the way we see them at present it means that there is programmed coordination. This should answer your question.

Question: We have heard that an idea has been proposed to you personally that certain parts of Lebanon be declared liberated areas and that a provisional government be formed in these areas. How true is this?

Answer: Had we contemplated such a solution we would have resorted to it years ago. How could anyone who works for the liberation of Lebanon, the consolidation of its national unity, and against partition by enemies act and behave in a manner that would lead to partition.

This is out of the question as far as we are concerned.

Question: Where does Camille Sham'un stand on this political map?

Answer: Camille Sham'un is the leader of the Lebanese Front. He has always coveted the presidency. He is a bitter enemy of the Phalangists, although he pretends to be their ally. They all know this fact. He is 85 years old. No matter how far God prolongs his life, he is bound to meet his maker soon.

Question: He seems to be trying to form a special alliance with Israel behind the back of the Phalangists.

Answer: That would not surprise us.

Exiled Maronite Hits 'Somozist' Al-Jumayyil

PM151015 Paris *Le Monde in French* 14 Sep 83 p 2

[Article by Raymond Iddih, Maronite deputy and chairman of the Lebanese National Bloc: "Crisis of Confidence"]

[Text] On 21 September 1982 Amin al-Jumayyil, member of the Phalange Party Politburo, was elected president of the Republic of Lebanon, in a Lebanese Army barracks, under the protection of Israeli tanks and thanks to Israeli Defense Minister Ariel Sharon's personal support. He also owes his election to the unexpected votes of some Muslim deputies terrorized by the Sabra and Shatila massacres, perpetrated shortly before by a group of Phalangists with the Israeli army's complicity.

Since his election the president has continued to be subject to his party's directives and to his militia's influence, tolerating all the abuses they continue to commit. That did not prevent him from proclaiming, just recently, his intention to safeguard "the constitutional institutions which guarantee the system of free democracy without which Lebanon would not survive." Nonetheless the director of general security, abusing his powers, has just forbidden the Lebanese press to publish my statements, even though I am chairman of the Lebanese National Bloc — a democratic party which has refused, from the outset, to carry arms — and a deputy and member of the Foreign Affairs Commission.

Amin al-Jumayyil also proclaims that he is in favor of "a Lebanon without discrimination between citizens, without hegemony or dictatorship," but, in the zone where legal authority is exercised, the Phalangist militia alone are entitled to have heavy weapons and to parade with their light arms under the embarrassed and humiliated gaze of the security forces and the Lebanese Army, who have orders to leave them alone even when the Phalangist militia take the war right into the mountains.

Following his lightning call on President Mitterrand on 27 July, Amin al-Jumayyil ventured to deceive French and world opinion by stating to television cameras from the Elysee steps that more than 99 percent of the Lebanese people support his government, not hesitating to describe the opponents as "flown in by Syrian helicopters" and as "traitors," to whom he was now holding out his hands, asking them in vain to take part in a reconciliation meeting. Moreover it should be pointed out that in the liberated zone of Greater Beirut and a part of Mount Lebanon, where legal authority is exercised, dual powers can be seen at different levels of the administration.

Lebanon now has two presidents of the republic: the father, Pierre al-Jumayyil, and the son. To cite just one example, the father met with the Israeli defense minister, whom the son cannot decently receive, since Israel is still the enemy as long as peace has not been signed.

There are two commanders in chief at the head of the armed forces: the commander in chief of the Lebanese Army, and the commander in chief of the Phalangist militia, who imposes his decision as he wishes, backed by support from the Israeli army, whose defense ministers he too receives with all the honors not due to them.

Two finance departments collect dues from the population living in the zones controlled by the legal authorities — that of the state and that of the Phalange Party. The latter collected and still indirectly collects customs duties from auxiliary ports and part of Beirut in place of the state. Over the 7 years of civil war they have amounted to more than 10 billion Lebanese pounds, in other words around Fr19 billion.

The "Phalangist department of finance," with the head of state's tacit agreement, continues to levy taxes on every apartment tenant in proportion to its size, taxes on cinema tickets, on restaurant bills, on gasoline, on vehicle registration, and on any transfer of real estate, not to mention the ransoms it extracts from Lebanese and foreign banks and companies.

Finally, two courts deal with the prosecution of delinquents and criminals: the legal court and the "Phalangist court," the latter naturally having priority. If a crime is committed in a zone under the legal authorities' jurisdiction, it is the "Phalangist court" which carries out the arrest, interrogates without the presence of a lawyer, tortures, and when it is not a Phalangist who is involved, goes as far as murder.

This was the situation before the recent armed confrontations. One fact is certain: Amin al-Jumayyil has lost the Lebanese people's confidence. His latest appeal to 11 prominent Christians and Muslims, immediately rejected by three of the main opposition leaders, will not save the Al-Jumayyil family's Somoquist regime or restore the Lebanese people's unity and sovereignty.

Iddih on Saudi Reconciliation Initiative

PM160830 London Ash-Sharq al-Awsat in Arabic
15 Sep 83 p 1

[Our correspondent report: "Iddih praises Saudi initiative, declines comment on his selection as member of 'reconciliation' negotiations"]

[Text] London — Raymond Iddih, leader of the Lebanese National Bloc Party and member of the Chamber of Deputies, has declined to comment on reports that he has been selected to

participate in the national reconciliation negotiations in accordance with recent proposals to solve the crisis.

Iddih, who lives in voluntary exile in Paris, said in a telephone conversation with *Ash-Sharq al-Awsat* that "I cannot comment on a matter on which I have not been contacted nor informed." However, he expressed gratitude for the Saudi initiative and for the Kingdom's persistent efforts to save Lebanon, restore its unity and sovereignty, and liberate its territory.

Iddih expressed strong pessimism over the present situation which will persist as long as Israel is present in Lebanon and as long as long as the United States carries out Israel's orders and does not force it to implement UN Resolution 509 of June 1982 which calls for Israel's total and unconditional withdrawal from Lebanon and which was passed unanimously, including by the United States itself.

The crisis, he added, will not be solved as long as the United States does not respect the Security Council resolutions and the UNIFIL forces in southern Lebanon whose mandate the Israeli occupation forces have violated.

Iddih warned that Israel is planning for permanent occupation of southern Lebanon. He said that for 20 years he has been warning that Israel has designs on the Al-Litani river waters "but I must say that I was wrong because its designs go beyond that and extend to Al-Awwali river. Moreover, Israel has established a radar station on Al-Baruk mountain under the 17 May agreement. And according to my information, Israel is building a highway (costing \$40 million) from Al-Awwali to Al-Baruk and from Al-Baruk to Kamid al-Lawz, Rashayya, and the Golan. In the light of Israeli designs this action means that Israel will not withdraw tomorrow."

Iddih accused the United States of collusion with Israel since the beginning of the invasion and to this day. He pointed to the farce of the ban on shipping 75 F-16 aircraft, which was exposed with the signing of the 17 May agreement between Lebanon and Israel in that the ban was immediately lifted before Israel withdrew from the Lebanese territory.

Continuing Damascus Contacts on Lebanon Noted
JN151000 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 0900 GMT
15 Sep 83

[Dispatch by Louis Faris, Radio Monte Carlo correspondent in Damascus]

[Excerpt] Intensive contacts continued in Damascus last night. Prince Bandar ibn Sultan changed his plans. Instead of leaving for Jidda, the prince held a 6-hour meeting with Walid Junblatt which ended at an early hour this morning. The meeting was attended by Shaykh Rafiq al-Hariri, Khalid Junblatt, and Marwan Hamadah, who told us that issues are still revolving in a circle because of the issue of the Lebanese Army. The above meeting was preceded by a meeting between Junblatt and Foreign Minister Khaddam who met with Prince Bandar for 30 minutes. Following this meeting, an official statement by a responsible Syrian source was issued.

Report on Syrian-Saudi Proposals
JN151815 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1720 GMT
15 Sep 83

[Telephone dispatch by Radio Monte Carlo correspondent in Damascus Louis Faris — live or recorded]

[Text] While optimism has dwindled — particularly after Syria addressed a second warning to the United States this morning in which it explained that Lebanon is not a U.S. protectorate, that Syria will exercise its legitimate right of self-defense if its forces are the target of any attack, and that it will reply to any aggressor — and while the Syrian statement was viewed as being a direct reply to the U.S. escalation and the deliberate U.S. obstruction of any Arab solution, diplomatic sources told our radio that an agreement in principle has been reached among all the concerned parties on the joint Syrian-Saudi proposals. These proposals, in essence, do not differ from the proposals which Syria had previously submitted through Syrian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Faruq ash-Shar' and which are known to all. While the basic issues have not changed, I have learned that a procedural clause had been added on how to achieve a cease-fire and that all the parties to the dispute will maintain their current positions while the Lebanese Army's deployment in the mountain will not be expanded until after national accord is achieved. The proposals state that this national accord must be immediately initiated at the invitation of the Lebanese president and in the presence of all the parties concerned, including Syria and Saudi Arabia as observers.

A meeting was held at noon today between Prince Bandar and the U.S. ambassador in Damascus. Prince Bandar then left for Cyprus where he will meet with U.S. envoy McFarlane. Observers in Damascus mention that this shows that the Saudi side wants the United States to play a constructive role, on at least one occasion, and to give up the language of threats and to exert efforts with the regime in Beirut to have it accept this agreement as a last resort that will prevent bloodshed and safeguard the interests of all the Lebanese.

The diplomatic sources added that if the Lebanese regime accepts these Syrian-Saudi proposals, a cease-fire will be announced in the next few hours. If the Lebanese regime does not accept these proposals, then this will be a different matter.

'Compromise' on Lebanon-Israel Agreement Possible
PM160831 London Al-Majallah in Arabic 17-23 Sep 83 p 3

[From "Al-Majallah Correspondents" feature]

[Text] Well-informed diplomatic sources in Damascus said that Syrian officials could accept a "compromise" between their proposals to rescind the Lebanese-Israeli agreement and the ratification of the agreement preparatory to implementing it. The sources explained that the "compromise" calls for forming a new Lebanese Government under an Islamic personality other than Shafiq al-Wazzan, for the Syrian officials regard Al-Wazzan's government as having been "superseded" by events and believe that recent developments require the establishment of a national unity government embracing all the parties concerned and headed by an Islamic personality "acceptable" to the various parties and to Damascus. The sources said that Syrian officials could accept an undertaking from such a government to review the agreement with Israel despite the fact that the Syrian media call for the abrogation of the agreement.

U.S. Warned Against Military Intervention

Damascus Commentary
JN151542 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT
15 Sep 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] Gentlemen: U.S. efforts and moves have switched from the phase of preparation to the phase of implementation. With this switch, the Western alliance has begun its concentrations on land, sea, and air, thereby further jeopardizing peace not only in the Middle East, but in the whole world. The eastern Mediterranean has ceased to be international waters. With this massive NATO concentration, it has become a zone awaiting the conflagration of thousands of volcanos and spitfires. As a result of this concentration, Europe's colonial dreams have converged with the United States' sanguinary desires. The Lebanese incidents are the excuse.

Feelings were not moved in the West when Israel was killing every living thing and destroying everything in sight in Lebanon. This was because the Arab was the victim of the Israeli shelling, and the fires were started by U.S.-made rockets. The feelings of the Westerners then were not humanitarian. But when Washington felt that the Reagan plan was nipped in the bud, that the Shultz agreement was buried by the Lebanese people to assert their willpower, and that the Camp David accords were frozen on the threshold of the presidential palace in Cairo, proving that Syria's national line is stronger; when Washington felt all this, the imperialist and colonial West began its campaigns of terrorism.

Now that it has become obvious that a new imperialist onslaught is looming on the horizon and that the Arab — as an entity and culture — is the target, Syria has no choice but to defend Arab rights and destiny. True, the fleets and air forces of the West have thrown a cordon around the eastern Mediterranean coast, but it is also more true that Syria will not submit to blackmail and terrorism, so long as it knows what it wants, understands the results and dimensions, and believes that the just are stronger.

If the U.S. President has entrusted his presidential powers to an officer in the U.S. Marines, obtained the support of the Republican and Democratic parties, and adopted with his NATO allies a military plan, this only shows that Washington's claims about its peaceful diplomatic activities are an exposed lie and a distortion of facts. When the American White House backs up its diplomatic moves with military decisions, it only confirms past apprehensions that Washington is a threat to peace just as Israel is a threat to peace.

The method of force and intervention adopted by the Reagan administration might cause some anxiety and strengthen the agents and hirelings, but it will only make Syria more determined to confront and fight for its rights. It is obvious from all the bases of the Western campaign that Syria is the target, simply because it rejects the trampling of Arab rights and the partition of Lebanon between the fascist Phalangists and the Nazi Zionists. Otherwise, what interests do Britain and France have in a war of indefinite results and dimensions other than the pledges which these two states have made to Israel and the United States?

Since, in the opinion of the imperialist West, Syria is firmly resisting Zionist threats, it has become, in the view of those who have clad the imperialist armor in Western Europe and those who seek domination in Washington, an obstacle which must be eliminated. But have the Westerners taken into account that Syria represents the entire Arab conscience and that the nation, which the United States thinks is going through the agonies of death, is the volcano that will blow up this aggressive logic? Furthermore, has the United States taken into account that in its solidarity with the Lebanese people and their nationalist forces, Syria depends on the willpower of the Arab masses everywhere?

At any rate, if U.S. strategy has begun to switch from the phase of muscle-flexing to the phase of implementation, and if this strategy considers the Phalangists the rulers of Lebanon and discounts the entire Lebanese people; if this is the U.S. concept, Syria has its own concepts. It is determined to stand by the Lebanese people regardless of the enormity of the Western imperialist campaign. Syria is not alone and will not be alone in facing the enemies of peoples.

AL-BATH on Gunboat Diplomacy

JN150955 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0345 GMT
15 Sep 83

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "Gunboat Diplomacy and the Futile Solution," *Al-Ba'th* says: That the U.S. actions concerning the

Lebanese situation should reach the extent of open military threats and saber rattling is not unexpected. The return to the policy of the barge and to the imposition of Washington's logic by force is not novel behavior for the administration of President Reagan whose political program has been based on this policy from the beginning. Reagan believes this policy a preferable card in dealing with international developments.

The Israeli-U.S. invasion of Lebanon is one of the main proofs of this fact which is corroborated by Reagan's decision to involve the U.S. Marines and aircraft carriers in the internal Lebanese struggle and to openly enter as a party in the Lebanese internal affairs. There is no way we can explain the current U.S. instigation of the Lebanese regime to reject the demands for Lebanese national reconciliation and the U.S. threats to decide the issue militarily through the U.S. forces stationed on the Lebanese territory and waters other than by saying that the United States wants to destroy all opportunities for a solution of the present problem and to maintain military intervention alternative to impose the logic of aggression.

Recent U.S. behavior toward Lebanon shows Washington does not want to admit that much water has flowed under the bridge since it ordered the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. The Reagan plan which followed the invasion has failed. Shultz' agreement is dying. The attempts at imposing the Phalangists on Lebanon and the victor-and-vanquished formula have collapsed. The call for a military solution on the security level and the attempts to contain the Syrian position have also collapsed. All this has not yet convinced the U.S. Administration of the need to deal with the Lebanese problem in another manner. Instead, the United States has intervened in Lebanon's internal situation in order to increase the complications of the crisis and aggravate it.

Al-Ba'th said: The U.S. insistence on this lame logic shows its premeditated intentions to transform the entire region into a ranch for Washington and to take Lebanon as a bridgehead to carry out this serious, aggressive operation which is detrimental to Arab security and which threatens world peace. Otherwise how can we explain the U.S. Administration instigating the Lebanese regime not to accept the national reconciliation, the U.S. use of force, and the strengthening of one party against another in the internal struggle among the Lebanese factions after approving Israel's move in southern Lebanon.

The Reagan administration's policy and its military intervention will not promote the chances of a solution in Lebanon. They will expose the security of the region and the world to unforeseen dangers. This is because the United States is not the only state in this world and it cannot always do what it wants. There are many states which support the Arabs. These states are interested in what is taking place. They cannot stand idly by watching Washington doing what it likes.

The Washington rulers who have perfected military shows of force, saber rattling, and international tension, have forgotten that gunboat diplomacy is a thing of the past in the present international balance of power due to the unlimited people's will to defend their sovereignty, independence, and their right to life with the support of the forces of peace and freedom in the world.

Syria which has rejected threats and has overcome all previous shows of force, will not be terrified by the current strong wordage of the threats. It will not budge from its position in support of Lebanon until this country restores its unity, independence, and sovereignty. Syria will not change its position by pressure or military buildup. Syria affirms that Washington's insistence on this path will make Lebanon a burden for the United States. The U.S. policy and relations with the states in the region will be submerged in a new Vietnam-like quagmire. It will not be vice versa. [as heard]. Gunboatdiplomacy has gone, never to return.

AL-BATH, TISHRIN Additional Comment

JN160838 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0345 GMT 16 Sep 83

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "The United States Sees Peace Through Its Warships," *Al-Bath* says: The entire West has begun a show of force. The United States is responsible for this because it has burdened the world with its evils and spilled blood over immense areas of the earth to satisfy its bloodthirsty rulers and decisionmakers.

In the Middle East where the problem is clear, the United States wants to see blood and wants this blood to be Arab Blood. Israel has killed everything in Lebanon, used U.S. weapons to kill and destroy, and derived from the U.S. recklessness its arrogance and from the U.S. funds strength to build more settlements. Furthermore, the U.S. veto remains Israel's weapon against the international will.

Despite all this, the Reagan administration claims to be interested in peace, and to serve such interests, the United States has launched a military campaign for which it has gathered all the western fleets and the most advanced planes.

U.S. envoy McFarlane and his predecessor Philip Habib have avoided the facts. There is a force of occupation and aggression in Lebanon. Part of the Lebanese territory is now subjected to Israel's greed for expansion. However, the U.S. envoy saw only what Israel allowed him to see. He proposed to Reagan that the U.S. Marines should be given the responsibilities and prerogatives of the White House. At the same time, this envoy claimed that he was seeking peace. In all his negotiations in the region, McFarlane always spelled out warnings and threats, as though he wanted the Arabs to forget Palestine, the Golan, and southern Lebanon and yield to the Phalangist fascism and Zionist Nazism. The United States made a point of making all its talks revolve around Ash-Shuf and the Lebanese mountain, as though the Zionist occupation has no connection with the events; as though Israel is not wholly responsible for the Lebanese tragedy.

The Reagan administration then began to flex its muscles through its fleets. In all its designs and plots, the United States took aim against Syria because Syria supported Lebanon and its Arabism, and because through its steadfastness, Syria defeated and buried all the conspiratorial schemes. Even if the U.S. computer did not calculate the results of this show of force, the U.S. people have bitter experiences which they have not forgotten

yet and which they will not allow to be repeated. The current events prove that all those who ride the Reagan bandwagon, be they Westerners or Arabs, are mere tools, that the United States alone makes the serious decisions, and that those who run behind it must bear the dire consequences of its decisions.

Syria will remain steadfast and principled. The Phalangist Party will not rule Lebanon so that it can strip it of its Arabism and throw it in the Zionist fire. Israel will not remain a long arm to threaten, occupy, and invade Arab land. Moreover, the Palestinian people will not remain scattered.

The United States should deal with the developments with logic and rationalism and renounce its belligerent methods. With its international weight, the United States is supposed to be a force responsible for peace and not a force to start wars and encourage aggression.

Tishrin publishes a full-page letter to President Ronald Reagan. The letter is addressed to the American people and U.S. public opinion. The letter reviews the U.S. rulers' history of crimes, their international terrorism, and their continuous repression of peoples of the world.

The letter warns President Reagan that the U.S. decision to wage war in Lebanon and the Middle East may be the end of the imperialist era and the Western domination of the world, and the ominous, destructive end of the future of the United States and may be the entire world. The letter affirms that Syria's only aim at present is Lebanon's unity and the safety of the Lebanese people. The letter also affirms the determination of Arab Syria and the Syrian people to continue fighting the battle of dignity through to the end. The letter concludes with the sentence: It is our fate to fight and ward off the threat of death.

Communist Party Denunciation

JN151515 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1420 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Text] Damascus, 15 Sep (SANA) — The Political Bureau of the Syrian Communist Party has vehemently denounced U.S. interference on the side of the regime in Beirut and the agent Phalangist Party militias. It also denounced the threats against Syria. The Political Bureau called on all the national and progressive forces to support the Lebanese nationalist forces in their confrontation of the Phalangist policy of hegemony.

In a statement here today following a meeting held by the Political Bureau of the party, the party said that U.S. interference in the Lebanese crisis does not only threaten Lebanon and Syria, but also all the Arab countries and the Arab and international liberation movements. It added that the serious decision that was made by President Reagan, which gave the U.S. Marines in Lebanon the right to use the planes and guns of the U.S. 6th Fleet against the Lebanese nationalist forces in favor of Phalangist control, proves that the U.S. Administration is determined to expand its military interference in Lebanon and to turn Lebanon into a base so as to interfere in the Arab region and threaten Syria and the Arab national liberation movement.

The statement stressed that U.S. interference makes the situation in the region more dangerous and hampers the achievement of a political solution that would satisfy all the Lebanese factions. The interference also is aimed at imposing a specific solution in favor of the Phalangist Party.

The statement added that the U.S. actions are part of the general hostile policy which aims to impose hegemony over the Arab region and push mankind to a comprehensive catastrophe.

The Communist Party called on all the nationalist forces to unify and close their ranks to confront the U.S. and NATO interference and to expose its hostile and expansionist objectives.

The Communist Party called for the withdrawal of the multinational force from Lebanon, especially the withdrawal of the U.S. contingent, it also called for the withdrawal of the Israeli forces of invasion without conditions or restrictions.

The statement of the party stressed the need for supporting the Lebanese nationalist force, which are represented by the Lebanese National Salvation Front and all the Lebanese nationalist and progressive forces that support it.

Ba'ith-Cypriot Party Statement

JN151440 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1113 GMT
15 Sep 83

[Flex] Damascus — The Arab Socialist Ba'ith Party and the Cypriot Socialist Party (EDEK) have condemned the Lebanese-U.S.-Israeli agreement which was imposed on Lebanon under the spearheads of Israeli occupation, U.S. pressure, and the fascist Phalangist militias. This agreement, which restricted Lebanon's freedom and sovereignty over its territory, is considered a blatant violation of the U.N. resolutions, especially Resolutions 508 and 509. The two parties affirmed that this agreement was the inevitable outcome of the Camp David line and one of the fruits of the U.S.-Israeli alliance.

The two parties also announced their full solidarity with the Lebanese nationalist forces under the leadership of the Lebanese National Salvation Front, which expresses the aspirations of the Lebanese people by its confrontation of the Phalangist-Israeli-U.S. conspiracy and its struggle to foil the agreement of submission, achieve complete and unconditional withdrawal of the Israeli forces from Lebanon, preserve the unity of Lebanon — land and people — and oppose attempts to enforce the factious Phalangist Party's hegemony over Lebanon.

In a joint statement issued today following an EDEK delegation's visit to and political and inter-party talks in Damascus, the Ba'ith Party and EDEK condemned the direct U.S. interference in Lebanon's internal affairs. They also strongly condemned Israel's U.S.-backed aggression against Lebanon and the acts of terrorism, mass killings, and savage massacres against Palestinian and Lebanese civilians and the total destruction of Lebanese towns and villages. They called for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the Israeli forces from Lebanon. The two parties affirmed their support for Lebanon's independence, sovereignty, unity, and territorial integrity.

The two sides affirmed that Israel's acts of aggression and terrorism, with the full backing of the United States, provide categorical proof of Israel's aggressive, fascist nature and are an implementation of the Zionist entity's policy and an assertion of the military and political presence of U.S. imperialism in the Middle East to undermine the Arab liberation movement and strike at its main stronghold, Syria, as well as to jeopardize peace and security in the region and the whole world.

The two sides also reaffirmed that a just and lasting peace in the Middle East can only be achieved through complete withdrawal of the Israeli forces from all the occupied Arab territories and the acknowledgement of the Palestinian Arab people's inalienable national rights, including their right to return to their homeland and set up their independent state on their Palestinian national soil under the leadership of the PLO, their sole legitimate representative.

The joint statement says that the two sides examined during their talks issues of common concern, paying special attention to the grave and explosive situation in the Middle East resulting from Israel's continued aggressive, expansionist policy represented by its savage aggression against Lebanon and the occupation of a large part of its territory as well as its threats against Syria and the preparation to wage an aggression on it.

The statement adds that the two sides discussed the situation in Cyprus and the stages through which the Cyprus issue is passing, the plots to partition the island, and the efforts to preserve Cyprus unity, independence and sovereignty. Therefore, the two sides affirm support for the Cypriot people's struggle for a unified, sovereign, independent, and nonaligned Cyprus free of foreign forces and military bases. The two sides affirm that the question of Cyprus is not one of hostility between the two communities, but a question of invasion, occupation, and violation of the island's sovereignty and the U.N. resolutions relevant to it.

The EDEK delegation led by Dr Vassos Lissaridnis left Damascus this morning following a 3-day visit to Syria during which he held party and political talks. The guest delegation was seen off at Damascus International Airport by Comrade Dr Hawwal Sayyagh, National Command reserve member, and the other members of the Command's Foreign Relations Bureau.

Results of U.S. Envoy Fairbanks Talks Reviewed

TA151853 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT
15 Sep 83

[Text] Special American Ambassador Richard Fairbanks met with Druze from Israel and the Ash-Shuf Mountains today and reportedly told them the cease-fire agreement in the Ash-Shuf can be worked out in a matter of hours. Fairbanks is said to have indicated to the Druze leaders that only a few details remain to be worked out. Meeting in Jerusalem, the Druze notables complained to Fairbanks about the American announcement that they would use force against the Druze if necessary. They called on the Americans to remain neutral. After the hour-long meeting, Fairbanks went to the Foreign Ministry to see Yitzhak Shamir. David Essing reports:

[Begin Essing recording] American envoy Richard Fairbanks brought the Israeli officials up to date with the latest developments in Lebanon and he was cautiously optimistic over prospects for the Lebanese Government and Army to weather the current Druze, PLO and Syrian campaign. Fairbanks said the Lebanese Army had successfully beaten back attacks on the strategic town of Suq al-Gharb. He disclosed that the campaign there was being waged against the Lebanese Army, mainly by the Palestinians, with very few Druze fighters taking part. The Lebanese Army's showing at Suq al-Gharb had boosted morale in Beirut. Fairbanks also said the United States was determined there would be no breakthrough at Suq al-Gharb because this would pose a direct threat to U.S. Marines stationed just a couple of miles in Khaldah. In other words, the United States viewed Suq al-Gharb as a defense line for those Marines.

In reply Foreign Minister Shamir said under no condition would Israel allow the PLO forces to establish themselves in the Ash-Shuf area or in the approaches to the Al-Awwali River. Shamir said Israel would not remain indifferent to such a PLO move and this has been made clear to the Druze. Druze leaders replied that they had no desire to see a PLO presence in those areas.

The foreign minister also pledged to make a humanitarian effort, together with the United States and the International Red Cross to help the 40,000 Christians besieged by the Druze in the town of Dayr al-Qamar. Shamir asked Fairbanks to consider different possibilities. The Israeli official also stated that Jerusalem's basic goals in Lebanon have not changed after the military redeployment on the Al-Awwali. Israel continues to demand the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanese territory and also continues to support the Lebanese Government. On this note Shamir was encouraged by the Fairbanks report.

Shamir went on to say that Israel's main concern was that its northern border not be threatened again by the PLO, and Israel wanted to continue to cooperate with the United States to achieve these aims.

Israeli officials say tonight that Israel and the United States see eye-to-eye on the situation in Lebanon. This is David Essing reporting. [end recording]

Latest Lebanon Developments

TA160626 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT
16 Sep 83

[Report by political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer in the studio — live or recorded]

[Text] Israel is adamant in not allowing the terrorists to establish themselves along a line across the Al-Awwali. This point was made clear in contacts held this week between Jerusalem and Washington. We should stress, however, that the government adopted Yoram Aridor's stand that every action the IDF would like to take north of the Al-Awwali would need the confirmation of the Cabinet plenum. The defense system position is that the prime minister and the defense and foreign ministers should be allowed to reach a decision even if it is unacceptable to the ministers.

There have been other developments in the Lebanese situation in the last 24 hours. Under Secretary for Political Affairs Lawrence Eagleburger told Israeli Ambassador in Washington Me'ir Rosenne that the White House is shaping an agreement with Congress under which the U.S. Marines will stay in Lebanon for another 18 months. From the reports sent by Rosenne to Jerusalem it transpires that pessimism prevails in the U.S. Administration regarding the future of Lebanon. Eagleburger, who according to a political source in Jerusalem cried on the ambassador's shoulder, said that even the demonstrative sign of sending the U.S. Navy to the shores of Lebanon did not deter the Syrians from helping the Druze and leftist forces in their attacks on the administration of Amin al-Jumayyil.

In another development, U.S. sources reported that Egypt failed in its attempts to reach mediation status in Lebanon. Egyptian presidential aide Al-Baz addressed Damascus and offered Egypt's mediation services, even at the price of an open and vocal change in its stand on the Lebanese agreement; Hafiz al-Asad contemptuously rejected those attempts.

On the fringes of the consultations in Jerusalem, despite the fact that Deputy Prime Minister David Levi announced that he is the actual acting prime minister, there has lately been an important ministerial consultation on security affairs which was headed by Defense Minister Moshe Arens. A government source told me tonight in reaction to this that Mr Levi is not a member of the Ministerial Committee on Security Affairs and therefore was not invited.

Druze Appeal to Lebanese To Keep 'Terrorists' Out

TA121405 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT
2 Sep 83

[Text] The Druze leaders in Israel have appealed to the Lebanese Druze to prevent the return of the terrorists to the Ash-Shuf Mountains. This was decided in a meeting held today in the home of the Druze spiritual leader, Shaykh Amin Tarif. The meeting was also attended by the director general of the prime minister's office, Matityahu Shmulevitz. Shaykh Tarif called on the

members of his sect not to harm the historic link with Israel and urged the Cabinet to take action that would ensure Druze rights in Lebanon. At the same time, one of the Druze leaders in Israel, former MK Zaydan 'Atshah, denied that the terrorists are fighting alongside the Druze in Lebanon. He told our correspondent Yo'el Dar that fellow Druze are prepared to bring a delegation of Druze from the Ash-Shuf Mountains to verify his statement.

Lebanese Druze Statement

TA151507 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1430 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Text] The Druze in Lebanon are willing to lift their siege on the Christian village of Dayr al-Qamar. This was stated by Druze notables from the Ash-Shuf Mountains who arrived from Lebanon this afternoon at the home of Israeli Druze spiritual leader Shaykh Amin Tarif. Speaking to our correspondent in the north, Menahem Horowitz, the Druze notables said they are making the lifting of the siege conditional on the release from jail of 200 Druze women and children. One of the notables, from B'aqlin, said that this morning Lebanese Army planes flew at low altitude over the Druze positions in the Ash-Shuf Mountains.

Druze on Marine 'Shelling'

TA151915 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Text] The leader of the Druze delegation which arrived in Israel from Lebanon at noon claims that the U.S. Marines are participating in the shelling of the 'Alayh and the Suq al-Gharb region alongside the Lebanese Army soldiers and the Phalangists. The leader of the delegation, Shaykh Abu Salih Kamil Ghanim, requested the IDF's help in achieving the release of more than 200 Druze women and children who were taken captive by the Phalange last week. According to him, if they are released the Druze will agree to ease the siege imposed on Dayr al-Qamar. The Druze shaykh talked with our correspondent Yo'el Dar after he met with Druze leader Shaykh Amin Tarif.

Sharon Calls for 'Pressure'

TA160637 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 16 Sep 83

[Text] Minister Ari'el Sharon says that Israel should put pressure on the Americans to aid in extricating the tens of thousands of Christians who are now under siege in the town of Dayr al-Qamar. Minister Sharon said that we cannot turn our backs, close our eyes and our ears to what is happening in this town.

Labor Criticizes IDF Deployment in Lebanon

TA151217 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Text] The Labor Party calls on the government to end what it sees as the unnecessary and dangerous IDF entrenchment process along the Al-Awwali line in Lebanon. Instead, it believes it would be more advisable to channel resources toward reaching

security arrangements in southern Lebanon that will allow the IDF troops to return to the northern border at once. An announcement issued by the Labor Party's reactions team expressed apprehension over the fact that a war is underway in Lebanon, whereas here there is no prime minister and every minister does what he wants.

IDF Patrols North of Al-Awwali Continue

TA161137 Tel Aviv Ha'aretz in Hebrew 16 Sep 83 p 1

[Report by military correspondent Mikha'el Gerti and London-based correspondent Yosi Melman]

[Excerpt] The IDF continues to conduct patrols north of the Al-Awwali line — while changing the kind of patrols, their routes, the forces participating and the aims they are intended to fulfill. The armored patrols are taking place north of the river, and foreign sources have reported that patrols have gone up to 150 km north of the Al-Awwali bridge — along the Lebanese coastal road — and one reached the village of Ma'asir ash-Shuf, at the bottom of Jabal al-Baruk, south of Al-Mukhtarrah.

The planning and carrying out of these patrols is done very carefully with attention being given to every detail, and each patrol crossing the Al-Awwali to the north is assembled according to its mission and route. What all the patrols have in common is the intensity of their firing power. The tanks and armored personnel carriers which go out on these patrols carry large Israeli flags so that the forces of the various militias, mainly the Druze, which are active in the area will not mistake their identity.

Military sources made it clear that the aim of these patrols is to uncover and prevent any organization of terrorists north of the Al-Awwali line. While doing so the patrols also demonstrate to the local population that the IDF is continuing to keep an eye on events north of the line along which it is now deployed, and it would be in everyone's best interest to "keep the area clean."

IDF Builds Terminal

TA151034 Tel Aviv Bama'hane in Hebrew 15 Sep 83 p 5

[Text] The IDF recently began building a terminal on the coastal road close to the Al-Awwali River estuary. The terminal, which will be the largest of the three roadblocks along the new line, will have various utility buildings, including customs rooms, rooms for checking suspects, and rooms for other security purposes.

An earth bank will be built up near the roadblock for protection against the sea in winter. According to the plans, the works and renovations in the terminal on the coastal road will only be completed by the end of November.

A senior officer responsible for construction on the Al-Awwali line said that the ordinance corps, which is doing the construction, will speed up the work on most sites.

The senior officer said that at one site on which an observation post is being built there were problems in building the infrastructure. Rocky ground in the area had to be blasted out,

and therefore the building in this area will be completed a little later.

Soldiers 'Turned Blind Eye' to Druze Arms Convoys

TA151047 Tel Aviv Ha'aretz in Hebrew 15 Sep 83 p 1

[Report by Political correspondent Aqiva Eldar]

[Excerpt] A senior political source told *Ha'aretz* last night that the possibility cannot be excluded that junior Israeli commanders who controlled the roadblocks on the eve of the withdrawal turned a blind eye to the Druze arms convoys going to the fighting area. It was also learned that in talks with the Druze leaders, the Israeli representatives promised that the IDF would not actively aid the Christians in their war in the Ash-Shuf. Despite the Christian pressure, Israel refrained from taking the heavy arms held by the Druze after receiving promises that the Druze would not cooperate with the terrorists.

Southern Lebanon Civil Guard Fired On

TA131812 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] An investigation is underway in southern Lebanon regarding several provocative attempts against the civil guard there. The commander of the civil guard in the village of Az-Zahariyah was wounded by fire directed at the local civil guard command. He was evacuated to the Rambam Hospital in Haifa.

Our correspondent Hayim Hecht reports that five masked people fired at the civil guard patrol in the village of Tibnin and set the vehicle of the civil guard members on fire.

It is said in Major Sa'd Haddad's command that these provocations are a result of the successes recently scored by the civil guard in southern Lebanon in foiling a large number of terrorist attempts.

Sidon Refugees Reportedly Begin Returning North

TA141433 Tel Aviv Ma'ariv in Hebrew 14 Sep 83 p 3

[Report by Menahem Rahat]

[Text] The number of refugees arriving in southern Lebanon from the Ash-Shuf and Beirut battlefronts has been grossly exaggerated by mayors of the towns. This emerged yesterday as IDF officers closely reviewed the data. Apparently the real number is half the figure of 150,000 which was reported originally by the mayors.

All in all, somewhere between 70,000 and 75,000 refugees have reached the area south of the Al-Awwali, and yesterday they seemed to be inclined to return to their homes in view of the quiet that has prevailed in the battle zones. Thus many families could be observed along the roads leading north of the Al-Awwali huddled in their cars and traveling north.

According to Israeli military sources, there are currently between 20,000 and 25,000 refugees left in Sidon now and a similar number in the An-Nabatiyah area. Some 5,000 refugees can also be found in Jazzin, Tyre, and Hasbaya. Most of them are living with their relatives, and only a minuscule number were forced to take refuge in public institutions — primarily school buildings.

The refugees are recipients of generous aid extended by "Sidon millionaire" (Hariri), who has donated thousands of blankets. A Christian charity organization associated with the Vatican has purchased food parcels for the refugees. A ship sent by the Beirut government through the United Nations to the port of Sidon brought 15,000 blankets, thousands of cans of processed meat and bags of powdered milk. Major Haddad's unit yesterday sent the refugees 60 tons of food.

Military Sources Deny Commando Raid on Camps

TA152110 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2100 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Text] Military circles said this evening that there is no basis for the report by the Palestinian news agency that Israeli commandos attacked terrorist positions in the Palestinian camps of Al-Barid and Al-Badawi near Tripoli in northern Lebanon. According to the Palestinian news agency, the attack took place the day before yesterday and, as a result, two terrorists were killed and six were wounded. After the attack the Israelis withdrew by way of the sea. As said, military sources said the report is unfounded.

HATZOFE Interviews Phalangist Representative

TA141230 Tel Aviv Hatzofe in Hebrew 14 Sep 83 pp 1, 2

[Interview with a "senior representative of the 'Lebanese Forces' (Phalangist) who was in Israel over the past 2 days to hold meetings with senior Israeli personalities to present the situation from the Christian standpoint"; by Arab affairs correspondent N. Shahal — date and place not given]

[Text] Question: What is your main argument in your meetings with Israeli personalities?

Answer: That if the terrorists — or as they prefer to call themselves today, "the returning forces" — come back to the Beirut vicinity and the city proper, they will do so with Syrian, rather than Saudi, encouragement and under the Syrians' supervision: Furthermore, this will be done under the command of Abu Musa, the leader of "Fatah" rebels. They will not be led by Yasir 'Arafat. Thus the objectives of the Peace for Galilee operation "will have gone with the wind," and the sacred sacrifices made by the best of your and our young men will have been in vain.

Question: What is your message beyond these statements?

Answer: I am not a military man, so I would not like to get involved in your military-political considerations. Nonetheless,

we believe that Israel and the IDF have the ability to prevent the deterioration of the situation in Lebanon before it is too late.

Question: How?

Answer: By hitting terrorist, Palestinian and Iranian concentrations in Lebanon with severe aerial bombardment and by destroying their heavy equipment. Such an operation would take merely a matter of hours and could certainly change things.

Question: Israel has left the Ash-Shuf Mountains and is recently deploying along new lines in order to limit the IDF's involvement in Lebanon with an eye to returning to the international border at some later stage.

Answer: That is correct, but you must not leave the work half done. Today the Christians and the elected Lebanese Administration are surrounded by the Druze-Palestinian ring backed by Syrian planning and training. It is no secret that hundreds of Druze extremists from the Syrian Army are cooperating with Junblatt's Druze forces with the aim of partitioning Lebanon into cantons and areas of influence. We are fighting for all of Lebanon's unity and integrity. We will do so to our last drop of blood, with the links and understanding with Israel serving as our guideline. You must present clear red lines in public and transmit them to the Druze, Junblatt's men, and the Syrians. The demand should be made that the situation be returned to its previous status quo, that Bhamdun, the villages and the other towns be returned to the Christian inhabitants who fled from them following the massacres.

We hope that Israel's policy is not to divide Lebanon, but rather to establish a united, sovereign Lebanon with a Christian character, rather than an extremist Druze-leftist, Khomeyni-like Muslim one.

Question: Walid Junblatt repeatedly declares that he does not need the Palestinians to conduct his battles.

Answer: This is a blatant lie. More than 2,000 terrorists belonging to the Abu Musa and George Habash factions, together with Libyan and Hawatimah men as well as hundreds of Iranian fighters, follow each and every step of Junblatt's people. What is even worse and more frightening is the price these pests will ask Junblatt to pay as the battles subside. Junblatt has borne the terrorists on his very shoulders, carrying them to the heart of Beirut, to their old headquarters and toward rebuilding their organizational terrorist infrastructure on Lebanese soil after you had defeated them at the price of your dear ones' blood. This should be stopped.

Question: Nevertheless, I must explain to you that Israel is not interested in entering into yet another war with additional casualties.

Answer: Which further proves my case. In order to prevent your embroilment in more wars, at least along the Lebanese border, and in order to become the future victims [phrase as published], you must make sure that President al-Jumayyil's regime is strengthened. You must put the Druze in their right place.

Question: What attempts are being made to resolve the inter-sect dispute in Lebanon by peaceful means?

Answer: The Christians are more than ready to sit down with the Druze and the other sects at any time. We too have our own demands, but we will never be prepared to accept the Druze-Syrian dictate calling for a limited Lebanese Army deployment in the Ash-Shuf Mountains. Similarly, we will not accept Druze hegemony in those mountains. We will not accept the mountains as a geographical barrier between the Christians in the north and the Christians in the center and Israel.

Question: Why should Israel rather than the residents find the solution, if they are incapable of doing that?

Answer: Because you entered Lebanon in June 1982 and captured the Ash-Shuf Mountains and expelled the terrorists. Yet this, unfortunately, was only half the job. You should have deployed throughout Lebanon and removed the Syrians and the foreign elements which are destroying it from within like a cancer. Then you would have been able to conduct negotiations with the Lebanese Administration alone without pressures or other kinds of annoying external influences. The situation then would have looked a lot different.

Question: Let us go back to the Druze and the Ash-Shuf Mountains. You claim that they are cooperating with the terrorists...

Answer: Let me interrupt: It is not we who claim this; the facts speak for themselves. For many years now there have been Palestinian terrorist training camps in a large part of the Ash-Shuf area and in the vicinity of 'Alayh as well as in other places, such as Sawfar, Suq al-Gharb, Ad-Damur, and Al-Mashraf, surrounded by a supportive, sympathetic Druze population. Furthermore, all the supply routes to the command posts and terrorist bases in West Beirut went through the Ash-Shuf Mountains. The regular supply axes to the south (Fatahland) also went that way.

Question: In Israel there is a Druze minority that is loyal to its Israeli citizenship and has a bearing and an impact...

Answer: I understand what you mean, but let me most humbly state that there is absolutely nothing in common between the Israeli Druze and their brethren in Lebanon. The Lebanese Druze have been closely affiliated with Arab nationalism and the Arab nation, with everything that this entails vis-a-vis Israel, ever since the days of Kamal Junblatt. With all due respect, they should not be viewed as though they were part and parcel of the Israeli Druze. This is simply not the case. We are saying this based on knowledge of the situation that goes back hundreds of years. Junblatt, the leftist Druze leader (which, incidentally, constitutes a minority within the Druze sect, which numbers some 200,000 people out of which some two-thirds are affiliated with Arsalan's camp, versus 1.6 million Christians), by virtue of the large number of arms his men have, is dictating his policy to the entire Druze community.

Question: How would you like to end this conversation?

Answer: I am sorry if I sound a bit pessimistic or fatalistic, but there is no other way but to say the following: Unless we are given moral and practical aid from you and the Americans in a timely and quick manner, President al-Jumayyil — faced with pressure from within and from without — will be faced with only one choice: to forcefully, but grudgingly, accept a pro-Arab policy. To call a spade a spade, this is a pro-Syrian line, which was precisely the situation during the days of President Camille Sham'un. This will not be the kind of Lebanon we have been dreaming about.

Austrian UN Soldiers Smuggle Explosives

TA140902 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 4 Sep 83

[Text] The Austrian state prosecution will file charges against three soldiers from the Austrian Army who served in the UN Golan unit and helped the terrorists.

They are accused of smuggling more than 100 kg of explosives, over many months, from Syria to Israel in return for money. Our correspondent Hayim Hecht reports that the explosives were hidden in the spare tires of the UN vehicles.

Further on Smuggling Incident

TA141946 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1915 GMT 14 Sep 83

[Excerpts] Southern Golan Heights, 14 Sep (ITIM) — The IDF will increase supervision and control over the UN soldiers moving from Syria and Lebanon to Israel in the wake of reports, confirmed this week, of the smuggling of sabotage materials and hashish to hostile organizations in Israel.

The ITIM correspondent in the north reports that a corporal serving with the Austrian unit on the Golan Heights has recently been caught. All last year the soldier was active smuggling sabotage materials from Syria to Israel, receiving high payments from the terrorist organizations in Damascus in return.

The soldier was detained and, following the intervention of the Austrian national defense minister who visited the Austrian units on the Golan Heights, he was transferred to Austria where he will face trial together with two friends who collaborated with him.

Austrian Embassy Confirms Charges

TA150622 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Text] The Austrian Embassy in Tel Aviv has confirmed reports that three Austrian members of the United Nations Peace Keeping Force in the Golan Heights had been charged with smuggling explosives into Israel on behalf of Palestinian terrorists. The three face an Austrian military court. The prime suspect is a corporal who was reportedly paid \$100,000 to smuggle 100 kg of explosives from Syria into Israel. He hid them in a spare wheel and paid two drivers — also in the Austrian contingent — to carry them across the border.

Egyptian Consul in Elat Threatens Boat Seizures

TA141027 Tel Aviv Ha'aretz in Hebrew 14 Sep 83 p 3

[Report by Eytan Rabin]

[Text] "Any Israeli boat or vessel that penetrates Egyptian territorial waters will be detained, and its crew will be tried uncompromisingly," Egyptian Consul-General in Elat, Hasan 'Isa, told *Ha'aretz*.

Referring to the latest events in the Tabah area, where seven Israeli youths in fishing boats were intercepted near Coral Island and subsequently detained in An-Nuwaybi', the consul said that there is an international law which is acceptable to Israel and Egypt and should be honored. He claimed that the seven Israelis entered Egyptian territorial waters and thus broke two laws: The international Egyptian-Israeli law, for having penetrated Egyptian territory; and Israeli law, by having left Israel without a visa.

Replying to a question on why the Israelis were tried by telephone by a judge located in Abu Rudays, the consul pointed out that this method was intended to help the criminals and not inconvenience them by taking them to Abu Rudays, several hours' drive away. The idea was to try them and release them at once.

He noted that "Israel has not submitted any protest either to the Egyptian Foreign Ministry or to me, for the simple reason that the Israelis were guilty of a criminal offense in Egyptian territory and were tried according to law."

The Egyptian consul-general in Elat said that Israeli elements were not telling the truth when relating the two incidents involving the youths who were taken to the An-Nuwaybi' police station, because they were provided with food and lodged in rooms where the policemen in An-Nuwaybi' sleep.

Answering another question as to why there is no Egyptian civilian tourism to Elat and why this has been true ever since the border points were opened, the consul said that Elat is too expensive for the Egyptians.

The *Ha'aretz* reporter points out that the Egyptian consul-general has been serving in Elat nearly 2 years now, and his relations with Israeli elements are very good.

Peres Gives Views on Future Government

TA151842 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Interview with Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres by party affairs correspondent Amnon Nadav on 15 September; place not given — recorded]

[Peres] There is no doubt that this is the end of a chapter, both in Israel's history and definitely in that of the Herut Movement. One cannot imagine this movement, which is a prominent feature on Israel's political map, without Mr Menahem Begin. As you know, Mr Menahem Begin is our rival — an important rival, a rival who followed and still follows his own path, which he has

done with dedication and faithfulness, doing everything to carry it out. But we, of course, do not accept that path.

[Nadav] After Menahem Begin's resignation, and in view of the political developments, do you think that the Alignment will form the next government?

[Peres] We are trying our utmost to show that the right way to resolve the present crisis is, first, by dealing with it quickly and resolving it as fast as possible; second, by establishing a government with a broader basis than the 61 or 64 Knesset members who supported the Likud government; and third — not less important, and perhaps even most important — by changing both economic and foreign policy.

[Nadav] In any case, do you think that the Alignment should be given the first chance to set up the next government?

[Peres] There is no doubt that the maximum support the Likud can muster is 64 Knesset members. In my opinion, 64 Knesset members, among whom there are so many people with different views — both political and personal — will constitute a government without the ability to function. It seems to me that the only ones who can set up the government are the Alignment.

Alignment Leaders Hold Consultations

TA151313 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Text] The Alignment leaders were summoned for urgent consultations after Prime Minister Menahem Begin submitted his letter of resignation to the president. Our correspondent Amnon Nadav reports that the Alignment leaders will try to formulate positions and decide on courses of action prior to the consultations that the president intends to begin next week with all the Knesset factions.

Shinuy Party May Withhold Support From Labor

TA151858 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Text] The Shinuy Party says elections should be moved up now that the prime minister has resigned. Knesset member Mor dekhay Virshubsky also said Shinuy would not automatically support Labor in an attempt to set up a government.

Order of Parties Going to Herzog Reported

TA161010 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0922 GMT 16 Sep 83

[Text] The time has been set for the various parties to come for consultations with the president in preparation for forming a new government. The consultations will begin on Sunday [18 Sep] at 1100 [0900 GMT]. The president will receive the Alignment representatives first. The president will meet the Likud representatives at 1600 [1400 GMT] on Sunday. The representatives of the National Religious Party, Agudat Yisra'el, TAMI and HADASH will come to him on Monday. On Tuesday the president will meet the representatives of Shinuy, Hachiyah, Minister Ben Porat and MK Hurvitz. Our correspondent Yinon Shenqar

notes that the president intends to end the consultations by the eve of Succot [Feast of Tabernacles] and it seems that by Wednesday [21 September] he will appoint one of the Knesset members to form a government.

'Reliable Source' Updates Begin's Health

TA152028 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Report by Ya'aqov Ahime'ir — live in the studio]

[Text] Prime Minister Menahem Begin did not personally submit his letter of resignation to the president for one reason only: due to a skin rash; his cheeks are covered with white hair. This is the reason Begin is not shaving. A reliable source with medical knowledge and who is intimately familiar with the prime minister's condition — and we are not referring to Professor Marvin Gottesman — told us that Begin is capable of walking from his house to the president's residence and, furthermore, that medically speaking, nothing is preventing Begin from running in the next Knesset elections — that is, from a purely medical point of view.

Begin is completely alert; he is not being fed intravenously, and he is not in need of hospitalization. What is the problem? Recently, Begin has lost his appetite, apparently because of his mood or, as the same expert source said — and I am quoting him — the digestive system takes part in all the experiences a man has. However, it is not an illness causing Begin to require special treatment and definitely not an operation. As far as it is known, Begin is not receiving what is called medical treatment to increase his food intake, and no special medicines have been prescribed for his digestion.

The expert source said that Begin has his strength, and after having seen him during the past few days, he told us this afternoon: The prime minister's condition is excellent. The source did not qualify this description.

The prime minister's problem is his mood, his deep sorrow that began with the death of his wife 'Aliza. Mrs Begin's death was significant and made it hard for him to function as prime minister. Mr Begin used to tell the late 'Aliza Begin everything on his mind. And afterward, there was the war in Lebanon and the difficulties in the coalition.

The only reason the prime minister canceled his visit to President Reagan in Washington was his weight loss due to low spirits. Begin was aware of the difficulties his appearance would cause for President Reagan and him in the U.S. media. He expressed this in private talks on a few occasions.

No official statement is being issued on the prime minister's state of health. It appears that Begin's aides, as far as is known, tried to persuade him to allow such a statement to be issued. However, he is opposed. It seems that weight loss has caused the prime minister fatigue, and some of his meetings are held while he lies in bed. But, as stated, Mr Begin does not require hospitalization.

This evening, President Hayim Herzog telephoned the prime minister to wish that his name will be written in the Book of Life. Herzog got the impression that he was speaking to a sick man.

Interview With New Head of Village Leagues

JN11742 Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT
11 Sep 83

[From "With the Events" program]

[Text] Mustafa Dudin's resignation will not affect the Village Leagues' future and policy. This came in a statement by Jawdat Sawalihah, who was appointed acting head of the Village Leagues of the West Bank. More in the following interview by our correspondent Shlomo (Gindi):

[Begin recording] [Jawdat Sawalihah] Bisharah Qumsiyah has submitted a report to the council, which comprises the heads of the Village Leagues of Nablus, Janin, Tulkarm, Ramallah, Bethlehem, and Hebron, and said that Mustafa Dudin would not go back on his resignation. Therefore, his resignation from his post as head of the Village Leagues and the post of the board of directors of the newspaper was accepted, and I was elected unanimously as acting head of the Village Leagues. Jamil Falah al-'Amlah was elected chairman of the board of directors of the newspaper *Al-Mir'ah*.

[Shlomo] How will Dudin's resignation affect the future of the Village Leagues?

[Sawalihah] Mustafa Dudin was one of the Village Leagues' loyal subjects. He worked for the establishment of the Village Leagues. Dudin's resignation will not affect the course of the Village Leagues, which were set up to develop the villages. The Village Leagues hold the banner of peace and want the Arab and Israeli peoples to live in a lasting, just, and honorable peace.

[Shlomo] Do you believe that there will be a change in the course of the Village Leagues after the resignation?

[Sawalihah] Individuals do not usually affect the course of movements. Individuals come and go, but movements remain. The Village Leagues will remain to work to develop the villages.

[Shlomo] There are reports that Jordan will modify its position toward the Village Leagues with Dudin's resignation. What is your opinion?

[Sawalihah] All of us respect and appreciate His Majesty King Husayn and the Jordanian Government as well as the Jordanian people. There is no difference between the Jordanian and Palestinian people. The Jordanian people are the Palestinian people and the Palestinian people are the Jordanian people. We are Jordanian citizens and hold Jordanian nationality. We have the same rights and duties and we move on the same lines.

[Shlomo] Thank you.

[Sawalihah] Thank you. [end recording]

Jordan, Kuwait Recognize Leagues

TA121000 Tel Aviv Yedi'ot Aharonot in Hebrew 12 Sep 83 p 4

[Report by Roni Shaqed]

[Text] An envoy of the Kuwaiti Government who arrived in Judea and Samaria about 2 weeks ago delivered to the administration of the Federation of Arab Village Leagues a tender for 3.6 million Jordanian dinars (some \$11 million) for medical development in the territories.

The envoy is a senior official in the Kuwaiti Health Ministry. He brought the tender as the sum allocated by the Arab Health Convention for medical development in the territories. The letters he carried from the Kuwaiti and Jordanian health ministers were addressed to the Village Leagues. This is the first time that the leagues have been recognized by Jordan and another Arab country.

Upon arriving in Judea and Samaria, the envoy conferred with the deputy chairman of the federation, Bishara Qimsiyah, handed him the tender and asked him to look into the legal steps required to send funds to the territories.

A meeting was arranged on the spot between the envoy and the head of the Civilian Administration, Shlomo Ilia, and his aides. At the meeting, the envoy delivered some documents he was carrying with him to the Civilian Administration and asked the latter to approve the flow of funds to the area.

Ilia promised to hold a sympathetic debate on the issue and asked the envoy to return to Judea and Samaria within 2 weeks for a reply.

The administration of the Federation of Arab Village Leagues sent a letter of gratitude to the Jordanian and Kuwaiti health ministers.

Qimsiyah yesterday expressed the hope that the Village Leagues will be officially recognized by the Jordanian Government within a few months. According to him, several envoys have departed for Jordan in this connection.

Dudin Plans New Movement

TA131145 Tel Aviv 'Al Hamishmar in Hebrew 13 Sep 83 p 1

[Report by Pinhas 'Inbari]

[Text] The former head of the area Village Leagues, Mustafa Dudin, has been trying to persuade members of the Hebron area Village Leagues to withdraw and establish a new movement, to be called "The Palestinian-Jordanian Union Against the Settlements" or, alternatively, "The Democratic Movement for Peace," which he tried to organize during his last days in the Village Leagues.

Apart from personal contacts, no real step has yet been taken to establish the new movement.

Meanwhile, Jamil al-'Amlah, who was the head of the Hebron area Village Leagues, departed for Europe and, according to an unconfirmed report, he will meet with a senior Jordanian personality there, perhaps a minister.

Trade Deficit Up 21 Percent Over Last Year

TA130733 Jerusalem The Jerusalem Post in English
13 Sep 83 p 3

[Report by economic affairs correspondent Avi Temkin]

[Text] Israel's trade deficit increased by more than \$450 million in the first eight months of the year, compared to the same period last year.

Figures released yesterday by the Central Bureau of Statistics showed that the deficit for January-August totalled \$2.45 billion, compared to \$2 billion for the first eight months of 1982. This represents a 21 percent increase.

The deficit last month alone reached \$400 million, compared to \$300 million during August 1982. This means that the trade deficit this August was 33 percent higher than it was last August.

The increase in the deficit resulted from a 5 percent increase in the first eight months of the year, compared to the January-August 1982 period. Imports rose from \$5.3 billion in 1982 to \$5.6 billion this year.

Exports fell by 4 percent during the same period, from \$3.3 billion to \$3.1 billion.

The increase in the deficit was largely moderated by the continuing fall in the price of imported oil, which meant a drop of \$355 million in the outlay for imported oil.

Imports of consumer goods increased by 22 percent during the period, while those of investment goods registered a 38 percent rise.

Prices Up; Inflation Down

TA160640 Jerusalem The Jerusalem Post in English
16 Sep 83 p 2

[Report by economic correspondent Avi Temkin]

[Excerpt] The consumer price index rose by 7.2 percent in August, roughly corresponding with the average monthly rise for the first eight months of the year.

Figures released yesterday by the Central Bureau of Statistics showed that since December, the CPI has increased by 71.4 percent. The rate of inflation for last month brought the index to 1,163.7 points on a 1980 - 100 points baseline. Recent signs of a decline in the pace of price increases continued to be evident.

The annual rate of inflation and the price increases in the last 12 months are both about 125 percent, which seems to be the figure

around which inflation has stabilized. The annual inflation rate in August 1982, in comparison, stood at 135 percent.

The average monthly pace of inflation for the last four months has been 5.6 percent, compared with 7.3 percent for the similar period in 1982.

Economic Delegation to U.S.

TA131134 Tel Aviv Ha'aretz in Hebrew 13 Sep 83 pp 1, 2

[Report by Shlomo Ma'oz]

[Excerpts] Data published by the Central Bureau of Statistics indicates that the Israeli economic crisis is worsening, that the trade deficit has assumed dimensions of a crisis and that the Cabinet is not handling the economic problems. This is the background against which Israeli officials are departing for Washington this week to request increased U.S. aid. The industrialists are planning an emergency meeting — the meeting they held with Industry and Commerce Ministry Gid'on Pat yesterday notwithstanding — predicting a catastrophe by 1985. Government officials are not contradicting this gloomy forecast envisioned by the industrialists.

This week, Treasury Director General Prof 'Ezra Sadan and Bank of Israel Deputy Governor Dr Yaqir Plessner will leave for Washington at the request of the Americans, who would like to hear explanations for the negative economic developments in Israel. The Israeli official will respond to questions that will be addressed to them by members of an ad hoc committee appointed by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz. These meetings will also serve as the basis for the Israeli aid request that will be submitted to the United States in about a month or two in anticipation of the fiscal year which begins in October 1984.

It is believed that this time Israel will request a sum of \$3.5 billion, compared to the \$3.2 billion it requested last year for the fiscal year that begins next month, and versus the \$2.5 billion in actual aid. Israel will also contend that the worsening of its balance of payments could further deteriorate this year by \$1 billion, and that this requires a change in the breakdown of the aid so that the grant portion is increased. Last year the grant amounted to \$1.55 billion out of the \$2.5 billion in military and civilian aid, but Israel's needs have grown so that even a grant at that rate will be insufficient. The main reasons for the increased Israeli needs are the larger burden of interest payments the Israeli economy has to defray and the continued expenses for the war in Lebanon. While in Washington, Plessner will explain that if the policy named after him — as part of which curbing inflation was the main economic target — had not been employed, inflation would have hit dangerous levels.

Aviation Talks With U.S. End Without Agreement
TA160641 Jerusalem The Jerusalem Post in English
16 Sep 83 p 2

[Report by Joshua Brilliant]

[Excerpt] Tel Aviv — The U.S.- Israel aviation talks ended inconclusively yesterday in Jerusalem, and Transport Ministry's

Director-General Uzi Landau warned that Israel would unilaterally abrogate the existing air agreement unless competition on the transatlantic route is restricted.

Speaking after attempts to restrict competition through an agreement with the U.S. administration had failed, Landau said Israel would have to abrogate the agreement unless there is de facto restraint.

ALGERIA

State Secretary Khatib Welcomes Vice President Bush

LD151059 Algiers APS in English 1000 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Text] Algiers, 15/09/83 (APS) — Mr Djaloul Khatib, CC member, secretary of state to the public office and administrative reformation, delivered on Wednesday, an allocution of welcome at Hotel Aurassi, on the occasion of the visit to Algeria of the vice-president of the United States of America, Mr George Bush.

The secretary of state to the public office and administrative reformation spoke about the situation in the world and problems it is facing. "Today," he said, "peoples are still colonized or have been driven out of their lands, liberties are still stifled, intolerable forms of segregation still exist, as do appalling inequalities in the development of nations, and (?disastrous) trade policies."

Recalling that this situation which is a matter of growing concern for Algeria, had already been discussed at Cancun by President Chadli Bendjedid and Ronald Reagan, Mr Djaloul Khatib underlined that "being the first nation to have advocated the establishment of a new international economic order, Algeria wished and still wishes to make our world a less dangerous place to live in, inter-state exchanges less unequal, and to organize the contribution of each people so as to promote a full, orderly, and bright development of mankind freed from major threats."

"My country," he precised, "which has made a point to conduct a responsible policy, will relentlessly fight for more progress, more justice, and more freedom in our world in order to better preserve peace and concord among all nations."

Mr Djaloul Khatib added that "never has Algeria bargained its contribution nor has it ever had any hidden motives when sufferings had to be alleviated, crises to be defused, and peoples to be brought together," adding "beyond changes in given situations and even beyond exacerbated conflicts, Algeria and the United States can share common preoccupations and act in various ways in an effort to bring about the right solutions." The secretary of state to the public office stressed, "We entertain the firm belief and wish, that past and present relations between us can be further strengthened and bear fruit to our mutual interest."

"The trade and cultural relations existing between our two countries," Mr Khatib went on, "constitute one of the most valuable gains which indeed should not only be preserved but also developed to the greatest possible extent." Mr Khatib concluded his allocution putting forward the fact that Mr Bush is the first American most high-ranking personality to visit independent Algeria and this constitutes yet another development which draws us together.

Activities, Press Conference Reported

LD151241 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Text] U.S. Vice President George Bush left Algeria this morning following a 2-day official visit to our country. He was seen off by

Brother Rabih Bitat, member of the Political Bureau and speaker of the People's National Assembly, and members of the Cabinet and the diplomatic corps accredited to Algeria. The visit was characterized by a series of talks with members of the Political Bureau Prime Minister Abdelghani and Foreign Minister Ibrahim. Mr Bush was also received by President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic and FLN secretary general. Before boarding the plane Mr Bush held a press conference, in which he answered questions from the national and the international press.

Concerning the Middle East crisis, Mr Bush said that the United States still adheres to the Reagan peace plan, which he described as also addressed to the Palestinians, so he believed. He placed the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon as a condition for solving the Lebanese problem. The U.S. vice president avoided a question on the relationship between the independence of Namibia and the withdrawal of the Cuban forces from Angola, but he said that the U.S. Administration supports Security Council Resolution No 465 concerning the independence of Namibia and desires its implementation. Concerning U.S.-Algerian relations, Mr Bush said that his visit to Algeria has enabled the two sides to understand each other's attitudes, confirming the need for understanding which deepens mutual respect.

Reportage on Visit of Burundi President

Holds Press Conference

Algiers APS in English 1040 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Text] Algiers, 15/09/83 (APS) — President of Burundi Republic Mr Jean Baptiste Bagaza, who made on Monday 12 September an official visit in Algeria, gave a press conference in which he evaluated the results and the content of his stay in Algeria and laid down the big lines of the action of development launched since 1976 in Burundi and expressed the positions of his country as concerns the present situation in some African countries and on the international scene.

The Algero-Burundese relations include different fields and this visit made it possible to find possibilities to set up a cooperation mutually advantageous, the head of the Burundese state said. The problems that some African countries are witnessing should find an African solution within OAU, he underlined. "We have been able to concert over the national and African problems as it was recommended by OAU and dealt with the reinforcement of the economic and cultural cooperation between Algeria and Burundi."

Asked over the situation prevailing at present in Chad, the head of state of Burundi said, "The Organisation of African Unity has often advocated the overcoming of African problems within an African framework. That is why the organisation is created. It is for this purpose, too, that it exists so as to withdraw African problems from the competitions of the big powers. But the Chadian problems are particular problems, problems which are lasting for years. They are problems which from the beginning are internal and OAU always advocated a political solution that it recommended to the neighbouring countries, to the African

countries, and the present situation in Chad," said President Bagaza, "cannot but lead to a long and difficult war for Chadians and the peoples of Africa and the internationalization of the conflict." [sentence as received] "That is why we back up the resolutions of ad-hoc committee of OAU asking for cease-fire the withdrawal of all the foreign troops in Chad." [sentence as received]

To a question dealing with reforms and achievements carried out in Burundi especially since 1976, following the second republic advent, the Burundese head of state said, "A whole range of [word indistinct] reforms was set up since this date and deals essentially with the administration reform and the setting down of political institutions meeting with Burundese people's aspirations." In the social and the economic field, President Bagaza added, "efforts were stepped up and deals with the development of agriculture and boosting production by going beyond the shortages and overcoming the counterattacks of the world crisis."

As concerns the present situation in Namibia and the Western Sahara, he declared: Namibia is an African country which should lead a political and military struggle for its independence and its national and international sovereignty. "Burundi's position is that recommended by the UN and the OAU."

Asked over the possibilities which are offered to the Algero-Burundese cooperation, the Burundese head of state said the relations between the two countries exist for a long time and added that his visit will make it possible to reinforce it in the social, cultural, and commercial field. He moreover said: "I think that my visit in Algeria will not only serve to count up the products that we can exchange, but also clear up our different positions especially to analyse them for the good of our two countries," the Burundese head of state concluded. [sentence as received]

Concludes Visit, Departs

*LD160612 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT
15 Sep 83*

[Text] Burundi President Jean-Baptiste Bagaza left Algeria today after an official visit at the invitation of Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic and secretary general of the FLN, which lasted from 12-15 September. The president of Burundi was seen off at Houari Boumedienne International Airport by President Chadli Bendjedid, Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, minister of foreign affairs, Boualem Baki, minister of justice, senior party and government officials, and members of diplomatic missions accredited to Algeria. The president of Burundi gave a short press statement at the VIP hall in the airport in which he said: "I reviewed with President Chadli Bendjedid the totality of bilateral relations between our two countries as well as current issues and

the situation in Africa." President Jean-Baptiste Bagaza expressed his satisfaction with the results of his visit and the agreement expresses in the two points of view.

Joint Communiqué Issued

*LD160921 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT
15 Sep 83*

["Text" of joint communiqué issued in Algiers on 15 September following completion of Burundi President Jean-Baptiste Bagaza's official visit to Algeria]

[Text] At the invitation of Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria and secretary general of the FLN, Jean-Baptiste Bagaza, president of the Republic of Burundi and chairman of the Unity for National Progress Party, paid an official visit to the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria from 12-15 September 1983.

The two presidents held talks, discussing the relations existing between their two countries as well as issues related to the events [words indistinct]. Also participating in these talks on the Burundi side were Laurent Nzeyimana, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation; Albert Muganga, minister of trade and industry; Jirar Labifiga, governor of (Morabga) District; Andre Ndayiragije, the Burundi ambassador to Algeria; and (Julia Ayo), director general at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation. Participating on the Algerian side were Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, minister of foreign affairs and member of the Political Bureau; Abdelhak Berarhi, member of the Central Committee and minister of higher education and scientific research; Ali O'Bouzar, secretary of state for foreign trade; Abdelwahab Abada, the Algerian ambassador to Burundi; and Omar [name indistinct], head of the African Division of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The Algerian-Burundi joint communiqué adds that the talks between the two presidents took place in an amicable atmosphere of solidarity and understanding, representing the traditional relations between the Algerian and Burundi peoples based on the joint struggle against colonialism in both new and old forms, and against imperialism, and which is also based on the firm commitment to work by all means and in every field to liberate their countries.

On studying bilateral relations, the two presidents expressed satisfaction with their current development. They affirmed anew their firm commitment to the continuous growth of these relations as they believe that cooperation between Africans must, before anything, represent the aims and the outlines of the actions drawn up in the OAU charter, especially those concerning the use of all African abilities for the liberation and economic and social independence of the peoples of the continent. The two presidents expressed their satisfaction with the development of exchanges between their countries at all levels and in all fields of activity. They reaffirmed their intentions to give Algerian-Burundi relations a wider dimension in the interest of the two countries. On discussing the situation in Africa, the two presidents recorded with satisfaction that despite obstacles, Africa is achieving huge victories toward the completion of its

political independence and the achievement of its economic independence.

On discussing the prevailing situation in the south of the African Continent, the two presidents affirmed their active and firm solidarity with the fraternal peoples of Namibia and South Africa. They reiterated the need for the international community to implement resolutions adopted within the framework of the United Nations and the OAU with regard to the independence of the Namibian people, under the leadership of SWAPO [South-West African Peoples Organization], its sole and legitimate representative. They especially demanded the complete and immediate application of UN Security Council Resolution No 435. They reaffirmed their complete rejection of all discussions aimed at connecting Namibia's independence with the withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola. The two presidents strongly condemned the inhuman apartheid policy adopted by the Pretoria regime in South Africa, and they condemned the mean aggression this regime is still committing against the frontline states, especially against the Kingdom of Lesotho, the People's Republic of Angola, and the People's Republic of Mozambique. The two presidents reaffirmed their firm support for the struggle of the people of South Africa under the leadership of the African National Congress Party.

On discussing the Chad issue, the two presidents expressed their deep concern regarding the seriousness of the conflict in Chad. They noted the principles and conditions which should contribute toward establishing peace in Chad are withdrawal of all the foreign forces; an end to foreign intervention; national reconciliation; and respect for the unity of Chad, its national sovereignty, and the sanctity of its soil. In this regard, the two presidents demanded the application of the statement issued by the office of the 19th OAU summit conference, and stressed their support for the efforts made by the current OAU chairman to reach, within an African framework, a negotiated settlement to the Chad crisis.

On analyzing the situation in Northwest Africa, the two presidents expressed their deep concern regarding the continuation of the Western Sahara conflict, and stressed the need for the complete application of the resolution issued by the 19th OAU summit conference concerning the issue, especially with regard to the immediate opening of direct negotiations between Morocco and the Polisario. The two presidents affirmed their intention to work toward the consolidation of the OAU, which they consider to be the best means for achieving the complete and final liberation of the continent, the economic and cultural development of the African peoples, and the establishment of peace, security, and harmony on the African Continent.

The two presidents gave special attention to the Middle East crisis. They reaffirmed their complete and firm support for the struggle of the Palestinian people under the leadership of the PLO, its legitimate and sole representative, and for the restoration of its proven rights, including its right to establish an independent and sovereign state. They stressed that any just and permanent solution for the Middle East problem must be comprehensive, and must include the participation of the PLO, the return of the Palestinian people to their usurped land, and the return of all the occupied Arab territories including Jerusalem.

The two presidents stressed their firm commitment to the principles and aims of nonalignment. They noted that the policy of this movement constitutes a principal and firm factor in the struggle for the complete liberation and progress of peoples; solving international problems; developing international cooperation on the basis of equality; preserving world peace and security; democratizing international relations; and in establishing a new, more just international economic system.

The two presidents gave special attention to the issues of the development and reconstruction of international economic relations. They stressed the principal role which the developing countries should play in establishing a new system of relations between the developed and developing countries. The two presidents expressed their conviction that the consolidation of solidarity between the developing countries is a principal element in cooperation between them. They reaffirmed their complete support for the recommendations of the UN General Assembly concerning this issue. In this regard, they reiterated their wish to work hard for the independence and solidarity of developing countries. The two presidents gave their commitment to do everything possible to consolidate relations between the two countries, whether at the level of the unity for National Progress Party and the FLN, or at the level of the two states.

President Chadli Bendjedid expressed (?always) in the Algerian-Burundi joint communique his great satisfaction with the visit to the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria by President Jean-Baptiste Bagaza and his accompanying delegation. President Jean-Baptiste Bagaza, in his name and on behalf of the Burundi delegation, thanked the fraternal people of Algeria and their leaders for the hospitality, warm reception, and fraternity they enjoyed during their stay in the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria. The two presidents considered that the visit effectively contributed toward consolidating the ties of friendship, fraternity, and cooperation between the two countries and to consolidating African solidarity. President Jean-Baptiste Bagaza invited President Chadli Bendjedid to pay an official visit to Burundi. President Chadli Bendjedid accepted the invitation with pleasure. The date for the visit will be fixed later.

Cooperation Increase Agreed With Tunisia

LD151325 Algiers APS in English 1135 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Text] Algiers, 15/09/83 (APS) — Algeria and Tunisia signed on Wednesday an official report to develop and step up cooperation between Algeria and Tunisia as concerns transports. Discussions between the two delegations enabled to examine the different aspect of the Algerian-Tunisian cooperation in the field of transports and deal with ways and means to reinforce this cooperation. Both sides agreed on giving a new boost to their cooperation in the sector of air, sea, and land transports. As concerns land transports, the two sides examined modalities to implement the convention related to road transports of goods in frontier zones. They also considered possibilities to intensify and extend liaisons between the the two countries as well as possibilities to use commonly infrastructures of maintenance of road equipments in frontier zones. As for railway transports, both sides examine the possibility of adapting the juridical [as received] frame to the current data and new prospects. They dealt with the

construction of a railway line linking El Kouif to Baidra [spelling as received] and decided to develop the cooperation between the two national enterprises of railways and the training of higher executives.

Regarding the civil aviation and meteorology, the two sides decided to step up cooperation in the fields of air traffic, training, and technology, mainly by proposing contracts related to great reaction visits. The possibilities of reinforcing the communication line and weather forecast cover were also considered by the two delegations.

In the field of sea transports, they examined means to make the respective fleets profitable, exploit [words indistinct], concert with thirds on maritime relations, and develop common maintenance.

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Message From Soviet Ambassador *LD151954 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1900 GMT 15 Sep 83*

[Text] Tripoli, 15 Sep (JANA) — The brother leader of the revolution today received the ambassador of the Soviet Union to the Jamahiriyah who handed him a written message from Soviet leaders regarding the current grave international situation. The brother leader, on his part, entrusted him with an important message to the Soviet leaders concerning the present situation in Lebanon and Chad, and the crusade-type imperialist assault on these two countries in order to bring them into the zone of imperialist influence. The message said that the so-called peace-keeping forces and the multinational forces are nothing other than a perfidious trick to justify colonialism and the new crusade.

Benin President Sends Letter of Support *LD151005 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2315 GMT 14 Sep 83*

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution received a message from President of the People's Republic of Benin Mathieu Kerekou in which he expressed the Beninese people's backing and support to the Libyan Arab people in their struggle against imperialism and for safeguarding their freedom and protecting the higher principles of peace and justice in the world. In his message, President Kerekou said: In implementation of its strategy of controlling and ruling our great continent, Africa, international, repressive, exploitative, and hateful imperialism is trying by all means to inflame and feed hotbeds of tension so it can exploit the resultant chaos to launch its new system of imperialist invasion. To reach this objective [word indistinct] in our continent, international imperialism forms alliances with hiring African countries, aiming at destroying the stability of the progressive and revolutionary countries after the international organizations, especially the OAU, have been paralyzed.

For some time now imperialism has been launching a comprehensive attack against the Great 1 September Revolution with the aim of controlling its [word indistinct] so that it would not be a symbol to be followed by other peoples in Africa and the world.

Within this sphere, Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, one of the main obstacles in the face of imperialist expansion, has become the main target for imperialist campaigns. This is embodied in all the actions of international imperialism and its allies in Africa [words indistinct] the 19th African summit in Tripoli. At present, these campaigns appear more ferocious and carry heavy threats, not only against the security and sovereignty of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah but against all the progressive and revolutionary countries in the African Continent.

Indeed, international imperialism is exploiting the opportunity of [word indistinct] regional conflict taking place in a sovereign country, Chad, and is resorting to escalating the conflict by putting [word indistinct] capabilities and advanced weapons under the disposal of the agent Habre's regime with the aim of retaining and strengthening its control over the region.

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Letter From Ghanaian Leader *LD160213 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2015 GMT 15 Sep 83*

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution received a message from Flight Lieutenant Jerry Rawlings, chairman of the Provisional National Defense Council in Ghana, in which he affirmed the solidarity of the Ghanaian people and revolution with the Libyan Arab people in their firm combat against the plots and conspiracies directed by the leader of international terrorism against the Jamahiriyah and against the forces of liberation in the African Continent and the world. In his message he also affirmed the Ghanaian stance against American imperialism and its conspiracies aimed against the freedom of peoples.

Tripoli Discounts Bush's Concern for Stability *LD151411 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 15 Sep 83*

[Text] U.S. Vice President George Bush has claimed that America is concerned about stability in North Africa. This claim by Reagan's deputy has come in the course of falsifications and intimidation. America is concerned not so much with peace or stability as with starting war, the militarization of the region, sending its military aircraft and spy aircraft to Chad, and also deploying its naval ships close to Libya's coast. Proof of this is that Reagan's administration has at no time begun a good deed to serve security and stability, but all American actions, whether in North Africa, Central America, Latin America, or the Arab region, are ugly and criminal deeds, and George Bush cannot take us by surprise with such a false claim. It has been confirmed that the American policy, which relies on the use of naval destroyers and blatant provocation of the people, by no means serves peace and does not achieve stability.

Bush's statements appear as mere deception and are misleading. No one can be convinced by such deceptive and misleading policy. The American war machine is still being brutally used against the Muslims and the national forces in Lebanon, and is still threatening and intimidating the Libyan Arab people from the north to the south of their country. If the American vice

president has adopted this misleading method, it is for certain that American conceptions are ultimately provocative conceptions. The U.S. Administration has proved that it fans war and spreads terror and unrest.

Oueddei Condemns French Involvement in Chad

LD151737 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1440 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Text] Bardai, 15 Sep (JANA) — President Goukouni Oueddei, head of the Chad Government of National Unity, called for the departure of the French, American, and Zairean forces from Chad and for leaving the people of Chad to decide their fate and solve their problem with the help of the OAU. In an interview with JANA in Bardai, President Goukouni confirmed that the departure of these forces from Chad is the only solution to the problem of Chad because the presence of the French and Zairean forces and American and Western mercenaries in Chad has created a difficult and dangerous situation in the country. He added that Chad is at present witnessing an attempt to internationalize the internal conflict led by France, under U.S. pressure, something which has led to the deterioration of the situation and to its explosion.

President Goukouni explained that despite the creation by France of a red line which has split Chad into two parts, in an attempt to prevent the advance of the forces of the National Liberation Army to the south, this will not prevent these forces from spreading behind this line and carry out military operations against the positions of Habre's gang, especially in the central and eastern region of the country. He said our forces are spread in Charibaguirmi, (Salhan), Batha, Ouaddai, in the south, and in the regions adjoining Central Africa, and that these forces lay ambushes for vehicles belonging to the Habre gang. This confirms that elements of the Chadian Liberation Army forces have reached Ndjamen and carried out several operations in the heart of the capital against the gathering places of the forces of agent Mobutu, and against the French and American mercenaries, and attacked them with light weapons, hand grenades, and explosives. President Goukouni confirmed that the French are working to silence the forces of the Chad National Liberation Army and to conceal the truth about what is happening in the country by spreading unfounded claims.

Speaking about the deteriorating situation in areas under the control of rebel Habre and his clique, with the support of French paratroops and American, Western, and Zairean mercenaries, President Goukouni Oueddei said in his statement that rebel Habre is exerting pressure on innocent inhabitants in these areas, particularly in Ndjamen where the situation has become an unbearable hell. President Goukouni pointed out that as a result of the deteriorating situation there unrest has become a recurring phenomenon among the remnants of the pro-Hissein Habre clique. Two days ago, as a matter of fact, in the Massaguet region, clashes took place between these remnants resulting in a large number of dead and wounded. In this respect he stressed that the French are the rulers in the areas under the control of the rebels, playing the role of masters there, and bringing together the hordes of retreating rebels in the face of the successive blows of the National Liberation Army.

President Goukouni spoke about the contradictions in the French policies in Africa stressing that the French Socialist Party, which used to call for noninterference in the affairs of Chad and stood in opposition to Giscard d'Estaing's policy in Africa, is now performing the same colonialist role in Chad. President Goukouni expressed his astonishment and his regret that Mitterrand's France sent its paratroops and military units to Chad to back up a regime set up by the American CIA, and to fight against a progressive army side by side with the forces of the hiring dictator Mobutu whose regime is regarded by the French Socialist Party as rejected by the people. He affirmed that without any doubt this position has come about as a result of U.S. pressure.

He underlined that the French people alone can have their say concerning these contradictions, and added: We believe that the socialists in France have betrayed their principles when they back regimes rejected by their peoples and fight against a progressive army whose cause was defended by Francois Mitterrand when he was in the opposition, particularly against Giscard d'Estaing. At the conclusion of his interview, he said: We believe that the French people, who have suffered a great deal, can well understand the cause for which we are fighting against unjust and illegitimate forces so that a solution may be found for our people who have suffered a great deal from oppression.

Sudanese Soldiers To Be Tried for Coup Attempt

LD161910 Tripoli JANA in English 0814 GMT 16 Sep 83

[Text] Khartoum, Dhulhijjah 9, Sept 16, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — [words indistinct] Yesterday that a large number of Sudanese officers, noncommissioned officers, and soldiers will appear before a military court after the 'Id holiday for participation in a coup attempt against Numayri's regime. The new abortive attempt took place at the beginning of this month but the fascist ruling authorities in Sudan blacked out the news. First Vice President 'Umar at-Tayyib only referred to what he called "agents working in areas that harm the security and position of the ruling regime." Six senior officers in the mechanised corps near Khartoum were arrested and charged with attempting to overthrow the ruling regime in Sudan.

MAURITANIA

Haydala Receives Algerian Minister of Interior

AB151630 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 1430 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Text] Lieutenant Colonel Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala, chairman of the Military Council for National Salvation and head of state, this morning received in audience Hadj M'hamed Yala, member of the FLN Political Bureau and Algerian minister of interior, who is making an official visit to our country.

Earlier, our Algerian guest was received in audience by Colonel Maayouia Ould Sid Ahmed Taya, prime minister and minister of national defense. Present at these two audiences were Lieutenant Colonel Ahmedou Ould Abdallah, the minister of interior, and the Algerian ambassador to our country. At the end of these

two audiences, Mr Hadj Yala told Ahmal Ould Bohemin Minnih that he discussed with the head of state and the prime minister the state of bilateral relations and cooperation and ways to strengthen them. The Algerian guest said these two audiences, during which the question of the Maghreb subregion was discussed, were held in an excellent, warm, and fraternal atmosphere.

The Algerian interior minister said: We noted our mutual satisfaction with the state of bilateral relations. In this context, he further stated, a joint meeting will be held very soon. But prior to this, periodic consultations and meetings between officials of the two countries will be held at various levels. The interior minister finally expressed his gratitude to the various Mauritanian officials as well as Lt Col Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala for the warm and fraternal welcome given him during his stay in Nouakchott. Finally, it must be noted that a joint communique marking the end of the Algerian interior minister's visit will be published this afternoon before the departure of Hadj M'hamed Yala, scheduled for 1500.

TUNISIA

Reportage on U.S. Vice President Bush's Visit

Bourguiba's Address to Bush

LD152159 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT
15 Sep 83

[Excerpts] Receiving U.S. Vice President George Bush, his wife, and the delegation accompanying them, President Habib Bourguiba, accompanied by his wife, received a written message from U.S. President Reagan. The meeting was attended by Prime Minister Mr Mohamed Mzali; Habib Bourguiba Jr, adviser to the presidency of the republic; Foreign Minister Beji Caid es-Sebsi; and their respective wives. The meeting was also attended by the ambassadors of the two countries.

After receiving his guest at the White Room of Carthage Palace, the great combatant went with him to his office, where he showed him an ensemble of historic photographs telling the story of the liberation struggle for the independence of Tunisia.

At midday, the head of state and his wife gave a lunch banquet in honor of Mr George Bush and his wife. The banquet was attended by Mr Mohamed Mzali, prime minister; Mohamed Messadi, president of the National Assembly; members of the government and their wives; members of the delegation accompanying Mr Bush; and the ambassadors of the two countries. During this banquet, there was an exchange of addresses between President Habib Bourguiba and the U.S. vice president. Here is the text of President Bourguiba's address:

Mr Vice President, it gives me pleasure to welcome you to Tunisia and greet through you, the eminent representative of a country with which we are linked, an old, sincere, and deep-rooted friendship. You belong to a nation that has heralded one of the greatest democracies in history, that has adopted freedom, human dignity, and justice as basic rules for improving the lot of man and achieving understanding between peoples. Mr Vice

President my country is proud to declare its firm attachment to these principles. It is a source of pleasure that we always act on the side of your great nation for the triumph of these same principles and the realization of the same objectives. It is also a source of satisfaction to us to see the sympathy and solidarity of your country toward Tunisia in happy days and particularly in difficult times.

The world today is no doubt going through a moral crisis, one of the most difficult crises it has witnessed in its long history. It is an extremely grave crisis because it threatens the core of the ideals on which the contemporary world is based. I would like somehow to touch extensively upon two questions, two questions to which we attach importance given our geographical and political positions, and about which we would like further to sensitize our U.S. friends. First, I would like to speak about the African Continent, which is waging the last stage of its combat to get rid of the remains of colonialism and racism. Just as it relies on U.S. assistance to realize its economic and social development, Africa would like to gain U.S. backing in order to win this battle. The issue of freedom and human dignity would greatly benefit from this.

The Arab world, Mr Vice President, has been living a nightmare for some 40 years. As years go by, the problem becomes more and more complicated, and finding a solution becomes more and more remote. This leads the region to a storm of trouble and endangers world peace. In the course of the continuous consultations between myself and President Reagan of the United States — and his brilliant predecessors — I had the opportunity to submit to the U.S. leaders my point of view on this subject. Today, I am engulfed with fear concerning the development of events in the region. The consequences of the Palestinian problem on Egypt and Syria yesterday, and on Lebanon today, the insistence on imposing a solution by force and on resorting to the fait accompli; the systematic rejection of all proposals aimed at establishing peace; the turning of a blind eye to facts; and the weariness and carelessness manifested by international public opinion — all these factors are likely to increase our anxiety and our worry. The situation being as it is, there is no escape from admitting that the march of events is not a cause for optimism.

No doubt, Israel is not yet convinced of the need to resort to peace. It is striving to ensure a position of domination over the region, and to act there in accordance with the requirements of its own interests, exclusively. Despite this, the Arab world has made a serious effort to look for a historical compromise concerning this conflict. The Fes plan testifies to this.

In one of my letters to President Reagan, I stressed that a solution could be developed through his own plan and through the Fes plan, and that there should be a search for a way to benefit from both plans in order to achieve a solution. Despite all that happened, I still believe that this proposal is still good, and that an extra effort must be done in this direction.

The Arab countries linked to your country through a common view of the future of mankind, believe that they have the right to expect from the United States a clearer commitment in favor of a just and lasting settlement to the Middle East conflict. Such a commitment necessarily implies a recognition of the right of the

Palestinian people to self-determination. Such an initiative would be in the interest of peace, and would be evidence of U.S. loyalty to the principles and values to which it has always declared its adherence. I see only this as a way of salvation for the peoples of the region, for peace, and for freedom.

As for our region, the Maghreb [words indistinct], African, Arab, and Mediterranean, we seek to bring about peace and strengthen trust and fraternity between countries. Today, we have reached through intense consultations enough awareness and sense of responsibility for us to look with optimism to the future of the Maghreb community. The friendship I harbor toward your country allows me to speak to you always with the language of truth and frankness, and reinforces my hope that my call will find an echo with the great U.S. people.

Mzali, Bush Hold Talks

*LD160315 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT
15 Sep 83*

[Excerpts] A private talk was held at the Kasbah Government House between Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali and Mr George Bush, the U.S. vice president. After this 40-minute talk, Mohamed Mzali and George Bush chaired a working session comprised of members from the delegations of both countries. The session lasted more than 1 hour.

Taking part in this meeting on the Tunisian side were: Habib Bourguiba Jr. special adviser to the president of the republic; Beji Caid es-Sebsi, minister of foreign affairs; Slaheddine Baly, defense minister; Abdelaziz Lasram, minister of national economy; el-Mezri Chekir, minister attached to the prime minister in charge of civil service and administrative reform; Ismail Khalil,

minister of planning; Abderrazak Kefi, information minister; Ahmed ben Arfa, secretary of state to the foreign minister in charge of international cooperation; and Habib ben Yahia, ambassador of Tunisia in Washington.

Before leaving the Kasbah Government House, Mr George Bush said that talks between the two sides had covered bilateral relations, the economic situation in Tunisia, and ways of strengthening cooperation between Tunisia and the United States. The U.S. vice president stressed that these talks were extremely positive and passed in a dynamic atmosphere. During the talks, the two sides expressed their firm determination to ensure the continuation of relations existing between the two countries and to consolidate them. Mr George Bush concluded his statement by saying that he greatly admired the way the Tunisian side had dealt with the issues raised during the talks.

Bush Meets With Klibi

*LD160330 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT
15 Sep 83*

[Text] Last night [15 September] Mr Chedli Klibi, secretary general of the Arab League, met with U.S. Vice President George Bush at the Essaada Palace in La Marsa. It was learned that the talks, which lasted approximately 1 hour, may have dealt with issues concerning Lebanon, the Middle East, and the Gulf war.

ETHIOPIA

USSR's Rashidov Makes Statement, Returns Home

EA151553 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic
0900 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Excerpts] Comrade Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee, member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party, returned home today after attending Ethiopia's Ninth Revolution Day celebrations.

As well as attending a ceremony to unveil the statue of the great workers' leader, Vladimir Ilich Lenin, Comrade Rashidov, leading a 16-man delegation, toured the Akaki textile mills. Comrade Rashidov, in a statement made before leaving, said that during their stay in Addis Ababa the delegates had acquainted themselves with the development of the Ethiopian revolution and noted the strong relations between the two countries, as illustrated by the activities the delegates had witnessed during their tour. Attending the commemoration of the ninth anniversary of the revolution had enabled them to witness the determination of the masses to build a new society. The unveiling of the Lenin statue during the celebrations demonstrated the choice of the masses to engage in such a struggle.

Comrade Rashidov said in his statement that he was highly satisfied with his talks with Ethiopian officials and workers' representatives, particularly those with Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam, Provisional Military Administrative Council and COPWE chairman and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces. He added that Comrade Chairman Mengistu's efforts in upholding anti-imperialism and anticolonialism in promoting peace and social prosperity are highly regarded in the USSR. He said he is convinced that the revolution of the Ethiopian broad masses would achieve further successes and win more victories under his wise leadership.

KENYA

Moi Says Candidates Will Require More Support

EA152350 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT
15 Sep 83

[Excerpt] His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi said today that in future candidates who did not have enough support will not be allowed to contest parliamentary seats. Noting that the government upheld the rule of democracy, the president said a large number of candidates had been cleared to contest parliamentary seats, some of whom did not have the support of the electorate. He said that an act of Parliament will be enacted requiring all aspiring candidates to have the backing of not less than 100 supporters from their proposers and the same number from their seconders.

President Moi was addressing a goodwill delegation from Sotik settlement scheme in Kisii District at his Karbarak home, led by the chairman of the Agricultural Development Corporation, Mr Lawrence Sagini.

The president reminded the candidates to conduct their campaigns peacefully, saying that a good leader could not expect to win votes by tarnishing his opponents name. He said Kenya needed dedicated and selfless leaders who were ready to serve wananchi regardless of their tribal background.

On Kenya's relations with her neighbors, the president said that the three East African countries were in the process of sharing the assets of the defunct East African Community. He expressed the hope that more avenues of cooperation within African countries would be enhanced for the benefit of the peoples of these countries.

SOMALIA

Romanian Deputy Premier, Delegation Return Home

EA151651 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT
15 Sep 83

[Excerpt] The visiting Romanian delegation, headed by Deputy Premier M. Nicolae [as heard] left Mogadishu last night for home at the end of their 1-week visit to the Somali Democratic Republic [SDR]. At a news conference at the airport VIP lounge, Mr Nicolae said his talks with the SDR Government on strengthening of relations and cooperation ended in total success. made to the SDR by the Romanian head of state aimed at implementing agreements signed between the SDR and Romania. The Romanian deputy premier, Mr Nicolae, also disclosed that he had signed with the SDR Government agreements on joint cooperation in the field of trade development between the two governments, which he said will be [words indistinct]. On the areas he had visited and seen, he said he saw various development projects in which his country would like to participate. Finally, Mr Nicolae thanked the government and the people of the SDR for the warm and friendly welcome accorded him during his visit to the country.

Radio Hagan Reports Somali-Kenyan Border Clashes

EA152259 (Clandestine) Radio Hagan in Somali to Somalia
1800 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Text] Loyalist Barre troops and members of the Kenyan Armed Forces have clashed along their common border. The reports add that two Somali soldiers and one Kenyan soldier were killed. Soldiers from both sides are reported to have been injured. Further reports say that because of the situation, the border between the two countries has been closed.

TANZANIA

Foreign Minister Salim Meets Genscher, Brandt

LD151542 Hamburg DPA in German 1455 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Text] Bonn, 15 Sep DPA — Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher received Tanzanian Foreign Minister Salim Ahmed Salim in Bonn on Thursday. During the working visit the ministers wished above all to discuss the Namibia problem and bilateral relations. Salim later met SPD Chairman Willy Brandt

and plans on Friday to visit the Konrad Adenauer and Friedrich Ebert political foundations and the Ministry of Economic Cooperation. In his speech at the dinner in honor of his Tanzanian counterpart, Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher emphasized the overcoming of racism and apartheid and the securing of independence for Namibia as problems of prime importance. The Federal Government continues to regard UN Security Council Resolution 435 as the "only viable path." Genscher also stressed the importance of private initiatives in development aid. In the world economy, the unfavorable course of which had hit the developing countries particularly hard, there are, however, "first signs of a slight up-turn."

CAMEROON

Biya Address at Closing of Second Party Congress

*AB151810 Yaounde Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT
15 Sep 83*

[Address by Cameroonian President Paul Biya at the closing session of the Second Extraordinary Congress of the Cameroon National Union Party in Yaounde on 14 September 1983 — recorded]

[Excerpts] Ladies, gentlemen, dear friends: After a full day's work yesterday, the deliberations of the Second Extraordinary Congress, which was requested spontaneously and with patriotic enthusiasm by militants of the Cameroon National Union [UNC], have come to an end. The report just handed to us shows that the Congress took place in a calm atmosphere and that you are fully aware of your responsibilities in the present circumstances, so I warmly congratulate you. [applause] Considering the wishes of the great majority of Cameroonians, the importance of the stake, the tradition of the UNC on this subject, and the need for the state to continue using the party as an effective instrument in the service of the unity, peace, and prosperity of our country, you have decided, unanimously and enthusiastically, through the democratic process, to elect me as UNC national chairman [applause]. The confidence you have thus shown in me is proof of your maturity, patriotism, and attachment to the smooth running of the affairs of the state and the party. I am very pleased to express to you my heartiest thanks. [applause] I also thank you for the motion of support in which you expressed the party's strong support for the efforts I have been making as head of state to preserve the security of the institutions, national unity, and progress.

Dear comrades, you all know that this Congress was organized under circumstances that determined its aims. First of all, there was a threat to state security which was uncovered and brought under control by strong and efficient measures, thus showing that the party is ever ready to assume its responsibilities by giving its support to government action to permanently guarantee state security, national unity, and peace for the citizens. Next, since it became obvious that the danger to which the nation was exposed had led to the confusion which has recently characterized the life of the party and which initiated concepts foreign to the traditions of the UNC and national constitution, we had to put an end to this confusion by restoring the loyal and necessary collaboration which should exist between the state and our great national party for efficiency in the task of nation building. Given the importance of this extraordinary Congress and as a result of the motion on general politics that you adopted, you have achieved the aims of your meeting and fully accomplished the mission you have assigned the party in the circumstances. How could it be otherwise? The activists and the nation have unanimously and vigorously condemned all those who from far and near attempted to disturb the security of the republic and fully supported the measures I took to bring the situation under control. I sincerely thank the militants of our great national party and assure the whole nation of my gratitude for its spontaneous, massive, and committed support which is proof of the trust that the people and the party have in me, the proof of their maturity, their patriotism,

and their attachment to the national institutions. I assure you that those who wanted to jeopardize the security of the republic will be judged and punished in accordance with our laws. [applause]

It must, however, be pointed out that the life of the nation has never been disturbed at any time. Cameroon, in spite of a few surface disturbances characteristic of the political life of all democratic nations, is a serious and stable country, a country pursuing its development in an atmosphere of unity and peace. I will say openly that Cameroon is in good health. [applause]

Spurred on by the new dynamism that I have been trying to impress upon national life since 6 November 1982, that state grows stronger every day, by improving its structures; by adopting the procedures for the animation, orientation, and control of the national development effort; and by demanding more competence, professionalism, sense of duty, initiative, and sense of service from its employees. The task we have before us is to give the state a new life style. We must make it more dynamic in the framework of our choice of democratic government. Never before have the Cameroonian people shown so much maturity and lucidity and understood the need for patriotic commitment in this period of national history. They have thereby proven their desire more than ever to help and remain masters of their destiny and the main actors in their history.

There is a need for permanent dialogue in response to the legitimate desire to enable the Cameroonian people to again demonstrate their maturity and live their freedom as mature people. In one word, and in the final analysis there is a need for a deep change in national life. This change has been called for since November 1982.

The change must be brought about resolutely and in close cooperation with the people and also in a spirit of responsibility, realism, and in a way that will gradually give birth to a more authentic democracy and a more open society. [applause]

We must remain attached to the urgent demands of nation building and we must welcome the hopes for the future because the people's endearment to a state depends on the ability of the state to offer to each citizen not only security and the satisfaction of his basic needs but the possibility for full human development [applause], that is to say, its ability to maintain a judicious balance between order, freedom, and progress. [applause]

National unity on the one hand is being daily consolidated. This unity, which is diverse, complementary, solidaristic and has faith in a common destiny, transcends all kinds of differences such as geographical, historical, linguistic, tribalistic, and religious differences and has made Cameroon a modern and strong state in which there is justice and equality for all in regard to duties and advantages in the public service. [applause]

This implies that Cameroonians are first and foremost Cameroonians, before being Bamilekes, Ewondos, Fulbes, Bas-sars, Bulus, Dualas, Bakwelis, Bayers, Mashas, and Ubakas. [applause] It implies that Cameroonians are first and foremost Cameroonians before being English-speaking or French-speaking, [applause], Christians, Muslims, or animists. It also

implies that the president of the republic, head of a secular state is and remains independent of his origin or religion, president of all Cameroonians. Finally, it implies that the Cameroonians, in respect of the rights of others and the laws and rules of the republic, are at home all over Cameroon and that in particular, civil servants must be able to serve the nation wherever the state assigns them. [applause] In other words, national unity condemns tribalism, favoritism, and all kinds of discrimination. It fights against clannish and other privileges and forms a deeply Cameroonian mentality. It calls for true national integration that is trustworthy, conscious, and progressive.

The economic situation is also satisfactory. The national economic activity maintained and in some cases increased its pace and has even improved its results in the past 10 months. [applause] After my accession to the presidency, on several occasions I called on my compatriots as well as our different foreign partners to participate actively and confidently in the economy to bring their contribution, which in some cases is irreplaceable and which in others is much appreciated, to the development of the nation. I am happy with the response given to this call, a response which despite the serious unrelenting economic crisis in African and in the world has enabled Cameroon to meet its commitments and has given hope to the economic sector and the nation.

Once again, I appeal to all, especially to the workers, farmers, businessmen, and to our foreign partners, to double their efforts and their confidence in the economic future of our dear and beautiful country, which continues to believe that peace, unity, and stability, just like realism and friendship, are the surest guarantors of its development. [applause] However, I must warn the nation that this future will only be promising if it is capable of maintaining a level of development that can face the world economic crisis and can support the burden of social justice which the government will obviously improve, taking into consideration our means, only if we enforce rigor, integrity, and the moralization [applause] of our attitudes, which are the springboard.

I also appeal to all the forces in economic activity to enforce in the administering of people and state property a rigor which ensures new and lasting prosperity. The necessary reforms to correct the abuses which impede the smooth running of the national economy and the society will continue to be enforced with determination. Needless to say, we are also fully aware of the deficiencies in the economic, social, and cultural sectors. They will soon be given particular attention and appropriate steps will be taken to maintain our country at the forefront of African countries and to meet the necessary requirements for progress.

Finally, at the international level, Cameroon is a country which believes in peace and in opening its doors, and which continues to practice a systematic policy of friendship, indiscriminatory cooperation, and nonalignment based on respect for its independence, its sovereignty, and its fundamental policies. This policy, as you know, applies to all brotherly African countries, neighbors or far away, with whom we are seeking solidarity based on the total liberation of Africa, the consolidation of the OAU, and the settlement of the continent's problems. This policy also guides our relations with many other countries as well as with international organizations. Cameroon will continue to use its influence

through an active and realistic presence on the international scene and will continue to offer the world the reassuring and positive image of a young nation that is united, peaceful, stable, and prosperous and that humbly contributes to the maintenance of peace, to the strengthening of understanding, friendship, and cooperation between nations, and to the promotion of a universal civilization.

The following guidelines must guide us in the undertaking of this essential task. On one hand is our common conviction that the UNC remains an irreplaceable instrument in our efforts for national construction based on unity, the participation of all, equality, and justice. On the other hand is the conviction that our party, which remains efficient, must adapt its activities to those of the state. These must be marked by rigor, openness, integrity, and the loyalty of those who serve the people. [applause]. The UNC must be considered a united national party — not the property of one person [applause] but the creation and heritage of all Cameroonians. [applause]

AFP: Ahidjo Fears Return of Tribalism

ABI51302 Paris AFP in English 1244 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Text] Paris, Sep 15 (AFP) — Former Cameroon President Ahmadou Ahidjo said today he had told his supporters to remain "calm and dignified" in the wake of his dispute with his successor Paul Biya.

Mr Biya yesterday was elected chairman of the ruling Cameroon National Union (UNC), the country's only political party, in succession to Mr Ahidjo, who had held on to the party post until last month despite stepping down as head of state in November.

Speaking from his home in southern France, Mr Ahidjo said that his political career was now "finished, completely." He hoped that the crisis resulting from his dispute with President Biya over where power should lie was now over.

But Mr Ahidjo warned that if people from his own region, the north, were ill-treated following the arrival of Mr Biya, a southerner, "I am not answerable." The former president said he feared a return of tribalism, notably among southerners. "If those in the north become too exasperated they will not be passive," he predicted.

CHAD

Bardai Radio Reports Armed Clashes in Ndjama

LD152205 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio in French 1835 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Excerpt] According to our permanent correspondent, rival armed groups composed of the remnants of national destruction forces clashed violently with the Transitional National Union Government [GUNT] forces on 14 September at Port Belile in the northern suburb of Ndjama. These clashes, which caused many dead and injured, were between the advocates and the adversaries of a negotiated solution with the GUNT.

ZAIRE**CAR, Egyptian Envoys Comment on Chad**

AB152045 Dakar PANA in French 1745 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Text] Kinshasa, 15 Sep (PANA) — The Chadian tragedy very closely affects the CAR people, said Minister Thomas Mapouka, envoy of CAR head of state Andre Kolingba to his Zairian counterpart, Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, at the end of an audience Mobutu granted him.

Mr Mapouka, who described the message he brought as "very important" without, however, revealing its contents, limited himself to saying that the message was within the framework of consultations between the two presidents on questions of mutual interest.

On his side, Salah ad-Din Murad, the Egyptian ambassador to Zaire [title as received] who went to say goodbye to President Mobutu at the end of his 2-year mission to Zaire, underlined the identity of views between his country and Zaire on all current issues.

Concerning the Chadian crisis, the Egyptian diplomat said that Zaire's analysis of the situation in this country is identical with the opinion which the Egyptian Government expressed on the need to defend the legitimacy of the established authority in Ndjamea. Mr Mourad, however, considered that it was in the first place up to the Chadians themselves to work toward the reestablishment of peace in their country.

GHANA

Rawlings Discusses Cooperation With Spanish Envoy
AB152030 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT
 15 Sep 83

[Excerpt] Many countries continue to show interest in taking up investments in Ghana. The latest to express such a desire is Spain. During a courtesy call on the chairman of the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC], Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, today the charge d'affaires at the Spanish Embassy in Accra, Miss (Anunciada de Cordoba), said an official delegation will soon be in Accra from Spain to discuss with the government the floating of joint ventures in fisheries. Miss (de Cordoba) said it is the intention of the Spanish Government to increase cooperation with Ghana by offering scholarships to Ghanaians to study in Spain. She also announced that Spain has offered Ghana 2,500 tons of wheat as emergency aid. The package is expected in the country soon. Flight Lt Rawlings expressed the PNDC's gratitude to the Spanish Government for the offer.

Canadian Economic Assistance To Be Increased
AB150852 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT
 15 Sep 83

[Text] The Canadian Government is to increase its economic assistance to Ghana in various fields of development by three-fold in support of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] program for economic recovery. This was announced by the Canadian high commissioner to Ghana, Frederic Livingstone, when he paid a courtesy call on the chairman of the PNDC, Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, at the Castle, Osu, yesterday.

He noted that the recovery program contains a lot of good will and efforts that must be supported to succeed. Mr Livingstone said he feels a great deal of satisfaction at the amount of field work done by the PNDC over the past year toward the resuscitation of the economy. And to boost support for this move, the envoy disclosed among other things that feverish preparations are being made to fund Petro Canada International, a subsidiary of Petro Canada, to carry out exploration of petroleum deposits in Ghana.

He described his meeting with the PNDC chairman as very timely in view of the forthcoming Commonwealth finance ministers conference in Trinidad and Tobago and the IMF meeting in Washington later this month. Mr Livingstone said his country will be in a better position to urge donor countries to support Ghana's efforts. He observed that the revolution has not only succeeded to a large extent in eradicating corruption but has also brought sanity into the country.

Replying, Flight Lt Rawlings repeated that any foreign assistance for Ghana should be based on mutual respect for its independence and sovereignty. Such assistance should also be genuinely offered in relation to an understanding and appreciation of the current political and socioeconomic transformation that Ghana is going through. It is only in this way that Ghanaians or other recipient nations of foreign aid will largely count on their

independence for stability and progress without surrender and turmoil.

Flight Lt Rawlings declared that Ghana is determined to maintain friendly and cordial relations with all countries, adding that this depends on frequent dialogue with accredited representatives of all foreign nations in the country. The PNDC chairman expressed gratitude to Mr Livingstone for the positive things he has personally been doing in Ghana's interest and urged him to continue to promote good relations between Ghana and Canada.

LIBERIA

Israeli Aircraft Industry Delegation Continues Visit

Dinner Hosted

AB150855 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 0655 GMT
 15 Sep 83

[Text] The visiting eight-man delegation from the Israeli aircraft industry was yesterday honored at a dinner hosted by the minister of state, John J. Rancy. The delegation headed by Mr S.N. Arrear, president of the Israeli aircraft industry, is in the country at the invitation of Head of State CIC [Commander in Chief] Doe. Speaking at the dinner, Mr Rancy said the delegation's presence in Liberia was a manifestation of the mutual desire of the peoples of Israel and Liberia to concretize their relations. He noted that Liberians as well as foreign residents were pleased with the Liberian Government's decision to reestablish diplomatic ties with the State of Israel.

Purchase Agreement Signed

AB152115 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1900 GMT
 15 Sep 83

[Text] A purchase agreement has been signed between the Government of Liberia and the Israeli Aircraft Industries Ltd following 2 days of intensive negotiations in Monrovia. The signing of the agreement brings into fruition the air services stipulation contained in a joint communique signed in Jerusalem between head of state Doe and the Israeli prime minister during his visit to that state last month.

According to the sales purchase agreement, the Israeli aircrafts industries will supply the Republic of Liberia with four aircraft at the total cost of \$10 million. Three of the aircraft, according to a release from the Foreign Ministry in Monrovia, will be used by Air Liberia, while the remaining one is to be utilized by the Armed Forces of Liberia. The aircraft will be delivered together with all spare parts, ground support equipment, technical documentation, training, and technical support. The release further stated two of the aircraft are expected to arrive in Liberia in December this year. The other two will arrive in January and June 1984.

At the signing ceremony, Liberia's Finance Minister G. Alvin Jones underscored the importance of these four purchases, stating that they represent outright purchases unlike others before them which were procured on lease purchase basis and with

eventual [words indistinct] tenure. He expressed strong appreciation on behalf of the Liberian Government for the Israeli Government and then pledged that Liberia will sincerely fulfill its obligation on this sales agreement. For his part, the head of the Israeli delegation, S.N. Arrear said the company will not only live up to the contract but will also live up to the spirit behind it.

MALI

Hun Sen-Led Kampuchean Delegation Arrives on Visit

AB150857 Bamako Domestic Service in French 2015 GMT
14 Sep 83

[Text] A delegation from Kampuchea led by Hun Sen, member of the Political Bureau of the Revolutionary People's Party of Kampuchea, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs, arrived this afternoon in Bamako. Hun Sen, who is accompanied by other three officials, is carrying a message from Heng Samrin, chairman of the State Council and secretary general of the Revolutionary People's Party of Kampuchea, to President Moussa Traore. He was welcomed upon his arrival at the Bamako Senou Airport by Mohamed Agamani, secretary for external relations in the Central Executive Bureau, and by Alioune Blondin Beye, minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation. During its stay, the Kampuchean delegation will have working session with [words indistinct] officials of the Democratic Union of Malian People and those of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation.

NIGER

Budget Balanced; Government Spending To Decrease

AB151258 Paris AFP in English 1247 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Text] Niamey, Sep 15 (AFP) — The land-locked west African state of Niger is to have a balanced 80 billion CFA franc (200 million dollar) budget in the coming financial year, a slight fall on the figure for the current year. The new plan has been drawn up with help from foreign financial advisors. The cabinet, adopting next year's figures at a meeting here yesterday, said government expenditure had to be reduced to face up to the deteriorating economic and financial situation.

Austerity measures introduced in recent budgets were to be strengthened and ways found to increase government revenue, ministers decided. Over the past few years, income from sales of uranium — the country's only export — has fallen regularly.

NIGERIA

Election Results for Oyo Senatorial Districts

AB151930 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT
15 Sep 83

[Text] The Federal Electoral Commission, Fedeco, has released three results in the senatorial elections held in Oyo State yesterday. In Oshe II senatorial district, Chief (Ilayide) of the NPN [National Party of Nigeria] was elected. He scored 442,226 votes

representing 74.30 percent. His closest rival, J.S. Adelowo of the UPN [Unity Party of Nigeria], had 131,702 votes, that is 22.0 percent.

The NPN candidate in Ibadan, [name indistinct] received 747,749 votes representing 78.12 percent to get elected. Mr Laye Kanwole of the UPN secured 185,175 that is 19.34 percent. In Oyo senatorial district, Mr Alhaji Adisa of the NPN won the elections with 243,779 votes, representing 70.14 percent. The UPN candidate, Mr J.A. Adewuye, who came second polled 92,738 votes which is 26.36 percent.

With the latest results, the position of the parties in the Senate is as follows: The NPN now has 59 seats; UPN 12, NPP [Nigeria People's Party] 12, PRP [People's Redemption Party] 5, GNPP [Great Nigeria People's Party] 1, and NAP [Nigeria Advance Party], none.

NPP Wins Majority in Imo State Assembly Election

AB141540 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT
14 Sep 83

[Text] The Federal Electoral Commission, Fedeco, has released the last 30 results of the Imo State house of assembly election. The final result shows that of the 90 seats in the state legislature, the Nigeria People's Party, NPP, has the majority of 68 seats followed by the National Party of Nigeria with 21 and the Unity Party of Nigeria with 1 seat. The Fedeco has also released the last result of the House of Representatives election in Plateau State. This is for the Lantang federal constituency where one of the contestants died a few days to the election. The constituency was won by Mrs Elizabeth Wilwek of the NPP.

Ban on Public Meetings in Niger State Extended

AB151130 Lagos NAN in English 1118 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Text] Minna, Sep 15 (NAN) — The police in Niger today extended the ban on public meetings and assemblies in the state by another 14 days. In a statement in Minna, the police said that they took the action because of reports that some unscrupulous politicians were planning to create disorder. The police appealed to the public to report movements of suspected persons to the nearest police station.

SIERRA LEONE

Moroccan Envoy Delivers Hassan Message to Stevens

AB151015 Freetown Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT
15 Sep 83

[Excerpt] A special envoy from King Hassan of Morocco yesterday delivered a special message to President Siaka Stevens at State House. The envoy, Khalil Hajoui, Morocco's ambassador to Sierra Leone resident in Monrovia, conveyed brotherly felicitations from King Hassan. The envoy lauded President Stevens' wisdom, vast experience, and knowledge in African and global issues and was optimistic about the president's positive contributions at the forthcoming Addis Ababa summit on Western

Sahara. Dr Stevens, a member of the OAU's Implementation Committee on Western Sahara, thanked the envoy for the message and promised that its contents will be considered.

UPPER VOLTA

Sankara Receives Soviet Ambassador 15 September

AB152100 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French
2000 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Excerpt] The chairman of the National Council of the Revolution [CNR] and head of state of Upper Volta this afternoon granted two audiences. He received His Excellency Yevgeniy Melnikov, Soviet ambassador to our country, and the senior imam of Ouagadougou, Alhaji Abdoulsalam Tiemtore. The Soviet diplomat, who was returning from leave, was paying a courtesy visit on the head of state. Speaking on the revolutionary movement launched by the CNR, the Soviet ambassador said that his country's authorities welcomed Upper Volta's new policy because they are convinced that the leaders of our country will work for the interests of the Upper Voltan people.

Cabinet Ordinance on Provinces, Foreign Pacts

AB151730 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French
1300 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Excerpts] The cabinet met on 14 September under the chairmanship of Captain Thomas Sankara, chairman of the National Council of the Revolution [CNR] and head of state. The meeting took place 0900-1830 and made important decisions both on internal and external policies, all aimed at bringing about and strengthening the revolution. It also made some appointments and heard oral reports. The Council of Ministers adopted a draft ordinance which demonstrates the clear and firm intention of the CNR Government to alleviate the administrative set up and reduce difficulties of conflicting authority between some administrative entities. Under this ordinance, the territory of the Republic of Upper Volta has been divided into 25 provinces, which in turn are divided into departments, districts, and villages. Under the ordinance, the CNR chairman and head of state orders:

Article 1: The territory of the Republic of Upper Volta is divided into 25 provinces. They are:

Bam Province — headquarters Kongoussi, comprising the departments of Bourzanga, Kongoussi, Sasse, and Tikare.

(Kougliba) Province — headquarters (Djeboubou), comprising the departments of Dano, Djeboubou, (Gissin), and (Tchankoura).

(Goulougou) Province — headquarters (Tinkodogo), comprising the departments of (Ditou) Garango, (Gomboussougou), Ouar-gaye, Tenkougou, and Zabre.

Bourkina Province — headquarters Koudougou, comprising the departments of Didyr, Kindi, Kokologo, Nanoro, Pouni, Reo, Sabou, and Tenado.

Comoe Province — headquarters Banfora, comprising the departments of Banfora, Deregadougou, Loumana, (Mangodara), (Gnangologo), Sideradougou, Sindou, Soubakaniedougou, and Tiefora.

Gazourougou Province — headquarters Zorgo, comprising the departments of Negue, Moktedo, and Zorgo.

(Gnagna) Province — headquarters Bogande, comprising the departments of (Dilanga), Bogande, Kouala, and Tila.

Gourma Province — headquarters Fada Ngourma, comprising the departments of Konin Yanga, (Djabo), Fada Ngourma, and Pana.

We Province — headquarters Bobo Dioulasso, comprising the departments of Bobo Dioulasso, Fo, (Nde), and Toussiana.

Kenedougou Province — headquarters Orodara, comprising the departments of Koloko, Nidorola, Orodara, and Samarogouan.

(Poussei) Province — headquarters Nouna, comprising the departments of Tibasso, Touka, Nouna, Soulinzo, and (Tafila).

Noungou Province — headquarters Dedougou, comprising the departments of Bagassi Boromo, Dedougou, Ouakoy, and Safane.

Naminting Province — headquarters (Oulsa), comprising the departments of (Oulsa), (Koupela), (Kitinga), and Tougouri.

(Gnarou) Province — headquarters Po, comprising the departments of Po, Tiebele, and Zio.

(Oubritinga) Province — headquarters Ouagadougou, comprising the departments of (Pousse), Dapelogo, Ouagadougou, Sapone, Tangen Dassouri, Ziniare, Sitenga, Kombissiri, and Poesse.

Patoure Province — headquarters Yako, comprising the departments of Arbolle, Bagare, Bokin Samba, and Yako.

Poni Province — headquarters (Dahoua), comprising of the departments of Batie, Gahoua, Kampti, Lorobili, and Nako.

(Sanamatinga) Province — headquarters Kaya, comprising the departments of Bassalogo, (Doussouma), Kaya, (Kouassimoro), Mane, and Tissila.

Sahel Province — headquarters Dori, comprising the departments of Dori, Gorom Gorom, Markoye, Seba, and Tin Akof.

Sisili Province — headquarters Leo, comprising the departments of Kasou, Sara, (Ouessa), and Leo.

(Sour) Province — headquarters (Djibo), comprising the departments of Artinda, Baraboule, and (Djibo).

Sourou Province — headquarters Tougan, comprising the departments of Kassoum, Tiembala, Toma, and Tougan.

(Takoa) Province — headquarters (Diapaga), comprising the departments of Bodou, Diapaga, Kantiari, and Logogou.

Yatenga Province — headquarters Ouahigouya, comprising the departments of Gourfi, Kounbri, Ouahigouya, Segenega, Tissao, and Tyo.

(Zougouégo) Province — headquarters Manga, comprising the department of Manga, Nodere, and Kouiba.

The present ordinance, which cancels Ordinance No 74-40-PRES-ISDI of 7 June 1974 and Law 79-13-AN of 17 June 1979, will be executed as a state law.

Signed in Ouagadougou on 15 September 1983 by Captain Thomas Sankara.

On foreign policy, the council ratified a financial agreement between the Government of the Republic of Upper Volta and the Government of the Democratic and Popular of Algeria, signed in Algiers on 12 September 1983. Under this agreement, the Government of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria will grant a loan of about \$5 million — 2 billion CFA francs — to be disbursed en bloc on 15 September 1983, that is today. The repayment of this loan will be made in 50 installments of 6 months each with an interest of 6 percent a year.

The council also ratified a transport agreement signed between the USSR and Upper Volta. This adds [as heard] to the agreement signed on 22 September 1982 between the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea and the Republic of Upper Volta. It also ratified an agreement signed with the European Development Fund, a cooperation agreement between Benin and Upper Volta, and an agreement signed with the PAN-AFRICAN NEWS AGENCY. The council accepted a Libyan invitation to take part in a symposium on the first anniversary of the Shabra and Shatila massacres, which will be held in Athens, Greece, 16-18 September 1983.

General Amnesty Declared for Certain Offenses

AB151024 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French
2020 GMT 14 Sep 83

[Ordinance issued by National Council of the Revolution Chairman Captain Thomas Sankara in Ouagadougou on 14 September 1983 granting an amnesty for certain offenses — read by Raymond Poda, minister of justice and keeper of the seals]

[Text] Ordinance No 83-004 CNR-PRES on amnesty. The chairman of the National Council of the Revolution [CNR] and head of state, considering the 4 August 1983 proclamation, considering Ordinance 83-001 CNR of 4 August 1983 on the establishment of the CNR, considering Decree No 83-021 CNR-PRES of 24 August 1983 on [words indistinct], considering Law No 15-61-AL of 9 May 1961 regulating amnesty, decrees:

Article 1: Amnesty has been granted for the following offenses if they were committed before 4 August 1983 and have led to or could lead to a jail sentence. The offenses are:

1. Willful blows and wounding which cannot be classified as murder. [as heard]
2. Manslaughter and unintentional blows and wounding unless the offender is a habitual criminal.
3. Offenses of theft defined in Articles 379 and 401 of the penal code.
4. Offenses of fraud defined in Article 405 of the penal code.
5. Offenses of breach of trust defined in Articles 408 and 406 of the penal code.
6. Offenses of desertion of matrimonial home defined in Articles 337 and 338 of the penal code.
7. Offenses of character assassination and defamation.

Article 2: For a period of 1 year beginning from the publication of this ordinance, the following offenders can be considered to benefit from the head of state's decree on amnesty upon the proposal of the keeper of the seals and minister of justice:

1. Persons tried for offenses mentioned in Article 1 of this ordinance and who were jailed for 2 years or more.
2. Persons tried for the same offenses and who have not yet been sentenced.

Article 3: State functionaries, civilian or military officers, civil servants, workers, and employees of public authorities and services, who will benefit from the amnesty contained in this ordinance, will have no right to reemployment, which remains optional.

Article 4: The amnesty — without ever giving any right to a restitution — implies the remission of all major, minor, and additional penalties, particularly the jail sentence and the consequent disabilities or forfeiture of rights.

Article 5: The amnesty does not jeopardize the right to damages. In case of claims for civil damages, the case file will be produced and put at the disposal of the parties involved. If the court was informed of the case before the promulgation of this ordinance, either by direct application or by ordinance of transfer, the court remains competent to decide, when necessary, on the civil damages. The amnesty does not affect the treasury's right to recover legal fees and this may be done by legal means.

Article 6: If the magistrate notes that the offense is habitually committed by the accused but is an offense which falls under the law on amnesty, he will send the accused person to the competent court which will decide only on the claim for civil damages.

Article 7: It is forbidden for all magistrates or functionaries of the administration to recall or mention the report of the sentences in any court document, police record, or any document whatsoever, as these sentences have been nullified by the present amnesty. Only the court records in the court records office are exempted from this interdiction.

Article 8: This ordinance will be executed as a state law and will be published in the official gazette of the republic.

Signed in Ouagadougou on 14 September 1983 by Captain Thomas Sankara.

ANGOLA

Dos Santos Speaks at Luena Ceremony, Rally**Address to Regional Council**

*MB151059 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
0500 GMT 15 Sep 83*

[Speech by Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos at swearing-in ceremony for members of the regional military council of the third political and military region in Luena, Moxico Province on 14 September — recorded]

[Excerpts] Comrade members of the Political Bureau of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee, Comrade members of the Secretariat, Comrade ministers and deputy ministers, Comrade officials of the party and state in the Province of Moxico: We have ended this small swearing-in ceremony of the regional military council of the third region. I would like to congratulate the comrades who have been sworn in and wish them many successes in the fulfillment of the difficult but honorable mission that has been assigned to them. They are young officers of our Armed Forces, who from now on will run this province as part of the military council of the third region.

The organ that we have now formed, the regional military council of this military region, is going to fulfill its tasks at state level. Therefore, Joao Manuel Goncalves Lourenco, who is its chairman, will be the person who will establish permanent contact between the party provincial committee and this organ, that is, the regional military council of the third region, which is of enormous importance in a particularly difficult moment being experienced by the province.

I ask the comrade members of the regional military council, particularly its chairman, to try to analyze the situations and find solutions for the problems of this province within the spirit that has always guided the activity of our party by applying the principles that guide our working methods, which are based on democratic centralism and party structures. I believe that the comrade assistant coordinator of the party provincial committee will not hesitate to place at the service of the regional military council and its chairman the experiences and learning he has acquired in the field of the political, organizational, and administrative activities of the party so that we may achieve the goals that we have set for all areas of activity of the life of this province.

Naturally, at state level matters will be directly dealt with by the provincial popular assembly and the respective commissariat. However, the exceptional situation being experienced in the province will not allow the provincial popular assembly to operate on a regular basis as before. In some cases we will have to adjust certain programs of action that had already been established. We will have to adjust the schedule to the prevailing situation. Such a situation will not arise at party level, for the party is still the leading force of the nation.

Also in this province the bodies of our party, namely, the provincial party committee and its executive commission, will try within this principle to support the efforts, which I am sure will be

gigantic, to be carried out by the chairman of the military council, who is the (?coordinator) of the party provincial committee. The party bodies will, therefore, convey suggestions and advice. They will try within the framework of democratic centralism to analyze all difficult or easy situations within the party bodies and will find the most adequate decisions for each one of them at a given time. The decisions will be implemented based on the powers that have now been conferred to the chairman of the regional military council by the organs of the state apparatus.

Further on Council Address

AB151750 Luanda ANGOP in French 1140 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Text] Luena, 15 Sep (ANGOP) — Angolan head of state Jose Eduardo dos Santos presided yesterday, Wednesday, in Luena, the chief town of the Moxico Province, at the installation ceremony of members of the regional military council of the third politicomilitary region. During this ceremony, the head of state exhorted the newly elected members and all the organs of the party and state as well as the mass organizations to fight for the solution of the politicomilitary and socioeconomic problems facing the region.

Furthermore, he stressed the importance of the relationship which ought to exist between the regional military council and the central authority for the efficient solution of diverse problems caused by the bloody activities of UNITA, the puppet group in the pay of racist South Africa. He also took the opportunity to recall the approval by the People's Assembly (Angolan legislative organ) of the law on the creation of regional military councils in the regions most affected by the murderous fury of the Pretoria authorities and their lackey, UNITA. The operation of these military councils will, he said, permit a greater concentration from the human point of view and in various ways in order to check the destabilizing activities of the enemy.

The end of the head of state's visit to this part of Angolan territory was also marked by [words indistinct] Jose Eduardo dos Santos called on the Angolan people to fight with dynamism, vigilance, and sacrifice for the consolidation of the victories won by the Angolan revolution, stressing the importance of unity, organization, and reinforcement of vigilance in the struggle against the enemy's maneuvers.

It must be recalled that the military council of the third politicomilitary region is presided over by Major Joao Goncalves Lourenco, the provincial commissioner of Moxico, and two other members of it, Major Afonso Maria and Major Rui Graca, commanding officer and political commissioner of this region, respectively.

Rally Speech on Cuban Withdrawal

AB151700 Luanda ANGOP in French 1138 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Text] Luanda, 15 Sep (ANGOP) — Angola and Cuba will not examine the possibility of drawing up a timetable for the gradual withdrawal of Cuban troops based in Angola as long as the four conditions announced during the last visit to Angola by UN

secretary General Perez de Cuellar are not satisfied. This was stated yesterday by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos.

Speaking at a rally organized in the town of Luena, the chief town of the Moxico Province, on the occasion of the installation of the military council of the third politicomilitary region, the Angolan head of state further said "that Angola is not responsible for the delay in Namibia's independence."

Once again he reaffirmed the Angolan people's solidarity with the Namibian people and said he was in favor of the urgent implementation of Resolution 435 of the UN Security Council while he again rejected South Africa's attempts to link the Namibian independence issue with the withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola.

It is proper to note that the four conditions given by the Angolan head of state during the recent visit of Perez de Cuellar to Angola are as follows: the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of South African troops from the Angolan Province of Cunene; the implementation of Security Council Resolution 435 on Namibia; a guarantee of the cessation of South African acts of aggression against Angola; and finally, an end to the assistance given by the Pretoria regime to the UNITA puppet group.

Debates Over Downing of ROK Airliner Reported

*MB151225 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
0500 GMT 8 Sep 83*

[Text] The American Government has used the platform of the UN Security Council to promote the anti-Soviet hysteria around the incident involving the South Korean plane which violated Soviet airspace 8 days ago. Jean Kirkpatrick, American representative at the United Nations, devoted her speech on the matter to repeating the American version of the incident, which was prepared by the CIA, thus trying to free the U.S. leadership of responsibility for the event.

Oleg Troyanovskiy, Soviet representative at the United Nations, unmasked the diatribes against the Soviet Union, saying that the actions by the U.S. representative are motivated not by humanist principles or concern for flight security, but, first of all, by her anti-Soviet instincts and by her will to score more points in the psychological war against the Soviet Union. The facts prove that the itinerary and nature of the flight of the South Korean spy plane were not accidental. Thus the whole picture of this tragic case was prepared in advance, the representative of the Soviet Union said.

Meanwhile, in Japan the participants to a roundtable debate organized by the Japanese television network decided that the U.S. and Japanese military circles are guilty in the shooting down of the South Korean plane. Major General (Tatesku Lomirura), former head of the intelligence desk of the Japanese department of national defense, who took part in the debate, said that the United States and Japan knew right from the very beginning that the South Korean plane had violated the airspace of the Soviet Union.

Kazuo Okamura, well known observer and chairman of the Japanese television program, said that there are strong reasons to presume that both the United States and Japan, having been informed about the entry of the South Korean plane into the airspace of the Soviet Union, did not take any measures to warn the plane. However, they deliberately observed the flight.

East Timor Front Official Visiting Luanda

AB151615 Luanda ANGOP in French 1035 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Text] Luanda, 15 Sep (ANGOP) — Abilio Araujo, member of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Front for East Timor Independence who is also in charge of external relations, has been in Luanda since last Tuesday in the framework of a working visit of a few days to the People's Republic of Angola. Abilio Araujo will have talks with the officials of MPLA-Labor Party on issues connected with the situation prevailing in East Timor.

Measure on Compulsory Military Service Adopted

AB151525 Luanda ANGOP in French 1147 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Text] Luanda, 15 Sep (ANGOP) — Angola's Ministry of Defense has just released a measure making military service compulsory in the country. The decision, which will take effect next October, affects in particular all Angolan citizens born 1 January-31 December 1964. It also affects those who were previously drafted but whose conscription was postponed for various reasons. Citizens born 1 January 1960-31 December 1963 and who did not report for the last call up are also drafted into the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola.

LESOTHO

Minister Says SAPA Report on LLA 'Blatant Lie'

*MB151900 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT
15 Sep 83*

[Text] The minister of information and broadcasting, Mr D.T. Sexishe, has described as a blatant lie a report by the SOUTH AFRICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION [SAPA] that the so-called Lesotho Liberation Army [LLA] had killed 32 members of the Lesotho Paramilitary Force in a skirmish last Sunday. In an interview with Radio Lesotho, the minister said it is highly impossible in a small country like Lesotho to have 32 people killed and not known. He said it is part of the propaganda (?campaign) by the LLA and the media it is using in South Africa, both official and private. Mr Sexishe said SAPA is an agent to completely [words indistinct] and all other elements that are pushed by Pretoria. He said that SAPA is known throughout the world as being very unreliable and that its credibility is very low. He said this is not the first time the South African media have come to [words indistinct] the LLA.

Johannesburg: More ANC 'Fugitives' Depart
MB151930 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
 1700 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Text] A small group of about 10 ANC fugitives left Maseru for Maputo this morning on their way to various African states, where they will be resettled by the UN High Commission for Refugees. It was the second group of fugitives to leave Lesotho following talks between South Africa and Lesotho on the normalizing of relations between the countries. The South African Government provided Lesotho with a list of names of fugitives which it considered to pose a threat to the security of South Africa.

New Radio Program Established To Counter RSA Radio
MB152044 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT
 15 Sep 83

[Text] A news magazine program in English has been introduced by Radio Lesotho. The hour-long program, which begins at 0630 in the morning, provides news background to the news and brief interviews, including some light music. A similar program in Sesotho will begin within a week, according to a spokesman for Radio Lesotho this morning. The Lesotho magazine program, titled "Rea le Metati [The People's Paper]," will also carry a lot of international and local news, including topical interviews.

The Radio Lesotho spokesman said that a concerted effort was being made to ensure that Basotho did not rely on Radio South Africa for international news as Radio South Africa put the news to suit that country's internal policy. The only way this could be done, the spokesman said, was through providing an up-to-the-minute and extensive news coverage.

MOZAMBIQUE

Machel Receives Vietnamese, Portuguese Envoys
MB160634 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
 1700 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Text] The president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, Field Marshal Samora Machel, received the credentials of the new Portuguese and Vietnamese ambassadors in Maputo this afternoon. The new ambassadors designated to Mozambique are Nguyen Ngoc Vu of Vietnam and Jose Cesar Paulouro das Neves of Portugal.

Receiving the credentials of the new Vietnamese ambassador, the Mozambique head of state stressed that the relations between the two countries are characterized by the history of the two peoples, who have always struggled for freedom and who at this moment are decisively carrying out the struggle for the mastery of science and technology and mainly for the formation of the new man.

Also this afternoon, Field Marshal Samora Machel received the credentials of the new Portuguese ambassador. Greeting the new ambassador accredited to Mozambique, the head of state said that the friendship and solidarity, progress, well being, and peace are the common interests of the peoples, and the efforts of any

government must be geared toward achieving these goals. President Samora Machel referred to the growth of cooperation with Portugal, stressing that cooperation must not merely be between businessmen, but that there must be permanent cooperation linking the two peoples so as to shrink the distance between the two countries. He added that it is economic cooperation that clearly materializes the policy of each state and consolidates diplomatic and political relations.

Coverage of Foreign Minister Visit to PRC

For PRC media coverage of the visit by Foreign Affairs Minister Joaquim Alberto Chissano to the PRC, including his meetings with PRC President Li Xiannian and other key officials, see the Middle East & Africa section of the 16 September China Daily Report and subsequent issues.

Delegation Leaves for Commission Session in GDR
MB151940 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
 1400 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Text] The sixth session of the Mozambique-GDR Joint Commission will begin in Berlin today and is expected to end 22 September. In this context, an 11-man Mozambique delegation, led by Julio Carrilho, minister of construction and water development and chairman of the Mozambique side of the Mozambique-GDR Joint Commission, left Maputo yesterday for the GDR.

SOUTH AFRICA

Prime Minister Holds Press Conference in Pretoria

Perez de Cuellar Visit
MB160656 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
 0500 GMT 16 Sep 83

[Text] The prime minister, Mr P.W. Botha, has said in Pretoria that he is pleased to see that the secretary general of the United Nations, Dr Perez de Cuellar, has made a fair report of his recent visit to South Africa and South-West Africa. Speaking at a news conference in Pretoria, Mr Botha said he had had full and candid discussions with Dr Perez de Cuellar and had appreciated the opportunity to do so.

He had told the secretary general that South Africa had never claimed any rights to South-West Africa and that it had never been intended to incorporate the territory into South Africa. Mr Botha said he had explained to Dr Perez de Cuellar that South Africa had contributed more than 250 million rand in the last financial year to meet the budget deficit in South-West Africa, and that it was South Africa that had come forward with aid to overcome the drought problem in the territory over the past few years. He had asked Dr Perez de Cuellar whether he knew of any other organizations or countries in the world that were prepared to shoulder the responsibility South Africa had carried so far. Mr Botha said he thought Dr Perez de Cuellar was still considering his reply.

[Johannesburg SAPA in English at 1805 on 15 September 1983 carries a similar report which adds the following: "He had also told Mr Perez de Cuellar that South Africa was prepared to come to grips with the problem of independence for the territory, provided there was visible peace, and the UN refrained from acting in a biased way in favour of SWAPO. 'I also explained that as long as the Cubans are fighting in Angola and mustering their forces, we cannot accept that there can be visible peace in South-West Africa and, consequently, that there cannot be any argument in favour of carrying out the UN Resolution 435.' Mr Botha said the Cubans were confusing the issues so long as they remained in southern Africa, 'and if the big powers will allow southern Africa to sort out its own problems, I believe we will have success. The moment the big powers start interfering in southern Africa, they confuse the problems,' Mr Botha said."]

Nonaggression Pacts, Cuban Withdrawal

*LD152207 Johannesburg International Service in English
2100 GMT 15 Sep 83*

[Text] The South African prime minister, Mr P.W. Botha, says South Africa cannot enter into nonaggression pacts with neighboring countries while they are accommodating terrorist. Nonaggression pacts can also not be entered into if adjoining countries allow their territory to be used as the springboard for attacks against South Africa.

Mr Botha said in Pretoria that proposals for nonaggression pacts had been put forward to Botswana, Lesotho, and Swaziland, and they now had to decide what they wanted to do. About accusations that South Africa was destabilizing countries in southern Africa Prime Minister Botha said that if those who made the accusations intended them to mean that South Africa had to be procommunist then the answer was no. South Africa was against communism and was friendly with all countries that had similar views.

With regard to the recent visit of the United Nations secretary general to southern Africa, Mr Botha said he had told Dr Perez de Cuellar that South Africa had never claimed to have any rights over South-West Africa/Namibia. It was also not intended to incorporate the territory into South Africa. Mr Botha said, South Africa was prepared to come to grips with the matter of independence for the territory provided there was visible peace and the United Nations refrained from being biased in favor of SWAPO. He said that as long as the Cubans were in Angola, there could be no visible peace in South-West Africa/Namibia. The Cubans were confusing the issues, he said, and added that southern Africa would sort out its own problems if the big powers did not interfere.

Referendum, UNITA Relations

*MB151216 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 15 Sep 83*

[Text] The government is confident that white South Africa will vote yes in the coming referendum because a no vote will not only cause problems for the government but will also cause the country economic harm. This has been stated by the prime

minister, Mr P.W. Botha, at an international news conference in Pretoria. Mr Botha said a no vote would make investors reluctant to invest in South Africa, and he had evidence to prove this. He emphasized that the referendum was not to elect a new government, because the government had been elected in 1981, and he intended to fulfill his mandate for the full 5 years. Mr Botha said the question asked in the referendum was not a party political matter. In response to questions, he said a no vote would not mean that the government would not remain in power. The government would continue to take the initiative. However, he was confident that most reasonable people in the National Party and other parties would vote yes.

Referring to the Coloreds and Indians, he said he believed a referendum for these groups would also yield a positive result. Mr Botha said he had told the Colored and Indian leaders that they could decide for themselves whether to test opinions in their groups by means of a referendum. However, they were also free to call elections. Mr Botha said there was growing interest overseas among leaders and friends of South Africa in reform initiatives, and this was an encouraging sign.

Replying to a question about the influence of the State Security Council, Mr Botha said he rejected suggestions that the council was the real government. He said the council met fortnightly to discuss security matters. The meetings were held under his chairmanship and were attended by the minister of finance, the minister of foreign affairs, and representatives of the security forces. Other ministers attended when matters affecting their departments were discussed.

Asked about the government's relations with the UNITA movement in Angola, Mr Botha said South Africa had sympathy for the movement in that it was a front against the communist onslaught in southern Africa. Asked about the future of the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging, Mr Botha said he did not believe that organizations of this nature had a future in South Africa.

Blacks Included in Development

*MB151520 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans
1400 GMT 15 Sep 83*

[Text] Prime Minister P.W. Botha has said in Pretoria that it is not true to say that Blacks have been excluded from the constitutional development of the country. Mr Botha was replying at a news conference to a question about whether the proposed three-chamber parliament would not lead to a confrontation between whites, Coloreds, and Indians on the one hand, and Blacks, who would be excluded from parliamentary participation, on the other hand.

Mr Botha said that all parties have agreed to move away from the Westminster system and that the government is adopting and developing a new system. In one sense, South Africa is following the same road Britain and France took when they granted previous colonial possessions independence. The prime minister said South Africa has allowed its Black nations to become independent in a different way, and he does not think that those nations that are already independent would ever try to

come back under the Westminster system in South Africa. The same principle applies to the Black national states which have the right to decide whether or not to become independent.

The government has stated more than once that it believes there are certain common interests between the different nations in southern Africa. Mr Botha said that that is why the government is propagating and developing the idea of cooperation in the economic and technological fields and in other matters, such as defense and security, with other nations and other countries in southern Africa. He said it is not true to say that Blacks are excluded. They are very much included in the development programs for southern Africa.

DAILY MAIL Welcomes Sanctions Against USSR

*MB151403 Johannesburg Rand Daily Mail in English
15 Sep 83 p 10*

[Editorial: "Ram It Home"]

[Text] Two weeks have passed since the Soviet Union shot down a Korean airliner. Many thousands of words have been published and been heard since then, exploring, reporting and assessing the tragedy.

Nothing that has emerged, however, has challenged the initial view that this was a gross and murderous act. The series of statements from the Soviet Union, which have come after the early silence, have not in any way diminished the country's guilt. Instead, Moscow's disdain and evasions in response to world protests add to its culpability. Its essential problem is its inability to explain why it failed to distinguish between a Boeing 747 passenger airliner and any kind of possible spy plane.

It was to be expected that the Soviet Union, and its Polish satellite, would veto a resolution in the UN Security Council this week deploring the destruction of the airliner. Zimbabwe's silence, through its abstention, carries its own unhappy message.

On the other hand, it is cheering to see the growing number of nations which have temporarily suspended their flights to Russia, with some also withdrawing Aeroflot landing rights. A pity that France, Greece, Turkey and Spain are lagging behind in this demonstration of international solidarity. The suspension of flying services remains an appropriate way of ramming home to the Soviet Union the need for scrupulous respect of the safety of innocent passengers.

Implications of Zimbabwe's UN Abstention Viewed

*MB151130 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 15 Sep 83*

[Station commentary: "Implications of Zimbabwe's Abstention"]

[Text] American dissatisfaction with the Zimbabwean abstention in the UN Security Council this week will serve a useful purpose if it is accompanied by a reevaluation of what is still needed to

make constructive engagement work in southern Africa. The abstention was a warning signal that much remains to be done.

Zimbabwe was one of four countries to abstain when the Security Council voted to condemn the Soviet Union's action in shooting down a Korean passenger aircraft. The other three were communist China and the radical Marxist states Guyana and Nicaragua. Explaining how his country found itself in such company after Washington had officially expressed disappointment, Mr Mugabe said Zimbabwe's vote in the Security Council was exercised on behalf of the southern African region. The consensus among the eight Black governments, he said, had been that it should abstain.

Spokesmen for the American Administration have described the policy of constructive engagement in southern Africa as being designed to promote regional cooperation, development, and security. In particular, Dr Chester Crocker has acknowledged a fundamental goal is effective resistance to Soviet designs on vital Western interests in the mineral-rich region. Hence his department has in the past 3 years been involved in a wide variety of initiatives to improve relations with governments by negotiating differences and increasing economic aid, a two-pronged effort to promote national and regional stability.

Zimbabwe has exemplified the approach. Its leader has been applauded. Political repression, civil injustices, and economically disastrous policies have been diplomatically ignored, and economic aid to the value of some 230 million rand — America's biggest contribution to any one Black African country — has been showered on it. The result, over an issue crucial to America in the superpower confrontation, was a cavalier refusal to take sides despite the damning evidence against the Soviet Union. In pondering the implications, Dr Crocker's department might consider other recent developments like the Botswana statement that diplomatic ties with Libya are under consideration and Lesotho's exchange of diplomats with the Soviet Union and some of its Eastern European satellites.

On the evidence from these and other countries, the present strategy of the West, far from winning reliable friends, is turning it into a useful milk cow. Economic aid may buy bread, but when the chips are down it is the military clout the Soviets are prepared to use that impresses. Ironically, the two pace-setting leaders in the region, Mr Mugabe and President Kaunda of Zambia, are both now on visits to the West to seek additional economic assistance. It seems an appropriate time to heed the lessons of the Security Council abstention: that diplomatic and economic alliances do not necessarily coincide unless the one is made a condition for the other.

Radio Freedom Reports Explosion in Durban

*EA151258 Addis Ababa Radio Freedom in English to
South Africa 1930 GMT 14 Sep 83*

[ANC program]

[Text] a powerful explosion extensively damaged a sweet factory in Durban last night. According to reports reaching our desk from Durban, windows of the nearby buildings were smashed.

The factory is owned by the parasitic racist company, Wilson Rowntree. Racist police first sealed off the area and then issued a statement caliming that only slight damage was caused to the [word indistinct]. The Rowntree company was the centre of a dispute when the entire work force in its eastern Cape branch downed tools demanding the reinstatement of their dismissed colleagues. Many prominent leaders of the South African Allied Workers Union, SAWU, which was negotiating on behalf of the workers, were detained by the racist authorities and their puppets in the Ciskei Bantustan.

SWAZILAND

Foreign Minister Leads Delegation to Pretoria

*MB151950 Mbabane Domestic Television Service in English
1630 GMT 15 Sep 83*

[Text] Swaziland Television Broadcasting Corporation has been reliably informed that the minister for foreign affairs and a four-man delegation left the country today for Pretoria. The sources would not disclose the purpose of the visit. Other members of this delegation are Prince Mfanasibili, Prince Makhungu, Dr Sishayi Nxumalo, and Mr Zacharia Mkhonta.

ZIMBABWE

Harare Cites Mugabe Talk to U.S. House Committee

*MB151932 Harare Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT
15 Sep 83*

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, has left the United States for Canada as he continues his three- nation tour,

which has already taken him to the Republic of Ireland and the United States. Addressing the House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee before he left Washington, Comrade Mugabe said although relations between Zimbabwe and the United States have improved, there are areas of difference. He said Washington's so-called constructive engagement with the racist Pretoria regime has not helped to improve the political situation in southern Africa. Comrade Mugabe will hold talks with the Canadian prime minister, Mr Pierre Trudeau, during his official visit to that country. A spokesman for the Canadian High Commission in Harare says Comrade Mugabe's visit to Canada reflects the good relations between the two countries.

3 Airmen To Be Detained; Briscoe Arrives in UK

*MB151920 Harare Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT
15 Sep 83*

[Text] The three remaining air force officers acquitted of involvement in the Thornhill Air Base sabotage will be held in detention indefinitely. The minister of home affairs, Comrade Herbert Ushewokunze, made the announcement in the House of Assembly today. He was answering the motion [words indistinct] member of parliament for (Marlborough), Mr (Joe Adams), censuring the redetention of the six saboteurs about 2 weeks ago. The minister indicated that the airmen will remain incarcerated not as a punishment, but as a preventive measure.

Meanwhile, reports from London say one airman whose detention order was revoked by Comrade Ushewokunze yesterday, Wing Commander Peter Briscoe, has arrived in Britain. The minister said the release of Wing Commander Briscoe was a consequence of government's concern in the review of the cases of the air force officers.